The Mapleton Item.

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Yours, very resp'y.,

Swope & Thompson.

THE DEACON'S WEEK.

The communion service of January was just over in the church at Sugar Hollow, and people were waiting for Mr. Parkes to give out the hymn, but he did not give it out; he laid his book down on the table and looked about on his church.

He was a man of simplicity and sincerity, fully in earnest to do his Lord's work, and to do it with all his might, but he did, sometimes, feel discouraged. His congregation was a mixture of farmers and mechanics. so he had to contend with the keen brain and skeptical comment of the men who piqued themselves on power to hammer at theological problems as well as hot iron, with the repulsion and bitter feeling that has bred the communistic hordes abroad and at home; while, perhaps, he had a still harder task to awaken the sluggish souls of those who used their days to struggle with barren hillside and rocky pasture for mere food and clothing, and their nights to sleep the dull sleep of physical fatigue and mental vacuity. The minister spoke: "My dear friends," he said, "you all know," though I did not give you any notice to that effect, that this week is the Week of Prayer. I have a mind to ask you to make it for this once a week of practice instead. Perhaps you will find work that ye knew not of, lying in your midst. And let us all on Saturday evening meet here again, and choose some one brother to relate his experience of the week. You who are willing to try this method, please to rise."

Everybody rose except old Amos Tucker, who never stirred though his wife pulled at him and whispered to him imploringly. He only shook his grizzled head and sat immovable.

Saturday night the church assembled again. The cheerful eagerness was gone from their faces; they looked downcast, troubled, weary—as the Pastor expected. When the box for ballots was passed about, each one tore a bit of paper from the sheet placed in the hymn books for the purpose and wrote on it a name. The pastor said, after he had counted them, "Deacon Emmons, the lot has fallen on you."

"I'm sorry for it," said the deacon, rising up and taking off his overcoat. "I han't got the best of records, Mr. Parkes, now I tell you.

"Well, brethren," he said, "I am pretty well ashamed of myself, no doubt, but I ought to be, and maybe I shall profit by what I have found out these six days back. I'll tell you just as it come. Monday, I looked about me to begin with, I am amazin' fond of coffee, and it a'n't good for me, the doctor says it a'n't: so I thought I'd try on that to begin with. I tell you it come hard! I hankered after that drink of coffee dreadful! Seemed as though I couldn't eat my breakfast without it. I feel to pity a man that loves liquor more'n I ever did in my life before; but I feel sure they can stop if they try, for I've stopped, and I'm going to stay stopped.

"Well, come to dinner, there was another fight. I do set by pie the most of anything. I was fetched up on pie, as you may say. Our folks always had it three times a day, and the doctor, he's been talkin' and talkin' to me about eatin' pie I have the dyspepsia like everything, and it makes me useless by spells, and onreliable as a weather-cock. And Dr. Drake, he says there won't nothing help me but to diet. I was readin' the Bible that morning while I sat waiting for breakfast, for 'twas Monday, and wife was kind of set back with her washin' and all, and I came across that where it says that the bodies of Christians are the temples of the Holy Ghost. Well, thinks I, we'd ought to take care of 'em, if they be, and see that they're kep' clean and pleasant, like the church; and nobody can be clean nor pleasant that has dyspepsy. But, come to pie, I felt as though I coldn't! and lo ye, I didn't! I eat a piece right against my conscience: facin' what I knew I ought to do I went and done what I ought not to. I tell ye my conscience made music of me consider'ble, and I said then I wouldn't sneer at a drinkin' man no more, when he slipped up. I'd feel for him an help him, for I see just how it was. So that day's practice giv' out, but it learnt me a good deal more'n I knew before.

"I started out next day to look up my Bible-class, Well, t'would take the evenin' to tell it all, but I found one real sick; been abed for three weeks, and was so glad to see me that I felt fair ashamed. Then another man's old mother says to me before he come in from the shed, says she, 'he's been a sayin' that if folks practice what they preach, you'd ha' come around to look him up afore now, but he reckoned you kinder looked down on mill-hands. I'm awful glad you come.' Brethring, so was I. I tell you, that day's work did me good. I got a poor opinion of Josiah Emmons, now I tell ye, but I learned more about the Lord's wisdom than a month o' Sundays ever showed me.

"Now come fellowship day. I thongh that would be plain sailing; seemed as though I'd got warmed up till I felt pleasant towards everybody; so I went around seein' folks that was neighbors, and 'twas easy; but when I come home at noon-spell Philury says, says she, 'Square Tucker's bull is into th' orchard, a tearin' 'round and he's knocked two lengths o' fence down flat!' Well, the old Adam riz up then, you'd better b'lieve. That black bull has been breakin' into my lots ever since we got in th' aftermath, and it's Sqnare Tucker's fence and he won't make it bnll-strong, as he ought, and that orchard was a young one, just comin' to bear, and and all the new wood crisp as cracklin's with frost. You'd better b'lieve I didn't have much feller-feelin with Amos Tucker. I jest put over to his house, and spoke up pretty free to him, when he looked up, and says he, "Fellowshsp meetin'-day, a'n't Deacon?' I'd ruther he'd ha' slapped my face, I felt as thogh I should like to slip behind the door. I see pretty distinct what sort of life I'd been livin' all the years I'd been a professor, when I couldn't hold onto my tongue and temper one day!"

"Breth-e-ren, interrupted a slow harsh voice, "I'll tell the rest on't Josiah Emmons come around like a man an'a Christian right here. He asked me to forgive him, and not to think 'twas the fault of his religion, because 'twas his'n and nothing else. I think more of him to-day than I ever done before. I was the one that would-'nt say I'd 'practice with the rest of ye. I tnought 'twas everlasting nonsense. I'd ruther go to forty-nine prayer meetin's than work at bein' good a week. I b'lieve my hope has been one of them that perish; it ha'n't worked, and I leave it behind to-day. I mean to begin honest, and it was seein' one honest Christian man fetched me round to't."

Amos Tucker sat down and buried his grizzled head in his rough hands.

"Bless the Lord!" said the quavering tones of a still older man from a far corner of the house, and many a glistening eye gave silent response.

"Go on, Brother Emmons," said the minister.

"Well, when the next day come, I got up to make the fire and my boy Joe had forgot the kindlin's. I'd open my mouth to give him jesse, when it come over me sudden that this was the day o' prayer for the family relation. I thought I wouldn't say nothing. I jest fetched in the kindlin's myself, and when the fire burnt up good, I called my wife.

"'Dear me!' says she, 'I've got such a headache, 'Siah, I'll come in a minnit.' I didn't mind that, for women are always havin' aches. and I was just a-goin' to say so, when I remembered the tex' about not being bitter against 'em, so I says, 'Philury, you lay abed. 'I expect Emmy and me can get the vittles to-day.' I declare she turned over and give me sech a look: why, it struck right in. There was my wife, that had worked for an' waited on me for twenty odd years. 'most scar't because I spoke kind of feelin' to her. I went out and fetched in the pail o' water she'd always draw'd herself, and then I milked the cow. When I come in, Philury was up fryin' potatoes, and the tears a shinin' on her white face. She didn't say nothin', she's kinder still, but she hadn't no need to. I felt a little meaner'n I did the day before, but 'wan't nothing to my condition when I was goin' tow'rd night, down the sullar stairs for some apples, so's the children could have a roast, and I heered Joe up in the kitchen say to Emmy, 'I do b'lieve, Em, pa's goin' to die.' 'Why, Josiar Emmons, how you talk!' 'Well, I do; he's so everlastin' pleasant an good natered I can't but think he's struck with death.

"I tell ye, brethren, I set right down on them sullar stairs and cried. I did, really. Seemed as though the Lord had turned and looked at me jest as he did at Peter. Why, there was my own children never seen me act real fatherly and pretty in all their lives. I'd growled and scolded and prayed at 'em, and tried to fetch 'em up jest as the twig is bent the tree's inclined, ye know, but I hadn't never thought that they'd got right an' reason to expect I'd do my part as well as their'n. Seemed as though I was findin' out more about Josiah Emmons' shortcomings than was real agreeable.

"Come around Friday I got back to the store. I'd kind of left it to the boys the early part of the week, and things was a little outering, but I did have sense not to tear round and use sharp words so much as common. I began to think 'twas getting easy to practice after five days when in come Judge Herrick's wife after some cur't-in calico. I had a han'some piece, all done off with roses an' things, but there was a fault in the weavin, every now and then a thin streak. She didn't notice it, but she was pleased with the figures on't, and said she'd take the whole piece. Well just as I was wrappin' of it up, what Mr. Parkes here said about tryin' to act just as the Lord would in our place come across me. Why I turned as red as a beet, I know I did. It made me feel all of a tremble. There was I, a doorkeeper in the tents of my God, as David says, really cheatin', and cheatin' a woman. I tell ye, brethren, I was all of a sweat. 'Mis' Herrick,' says I, I' don't believe you've looked real close at this goods; 'tain't thoro'wove,' says I. So she didn't take it; but what fetched me was to think how many times before I'd done such mean, onreliable little things to turn a penny, and all the time sayin' and prayin' that I wanted to be like Christ. I kep' a trippin' of myself up all day jest in the ordinary business, and I was a peg lower down when night come than I was a Thursday. I'd ruther, as far as the hard work is concerned, lay a mile of four-foot stone wall than undertake to do a man's livin' Christian duty for twelve workin' hours; and the heft of that is, it's because I ain't used to it, and I ought to be.

"So this mornin' came around and I felt a mite more cherk. 'Twas missionary mornin', and seemed as if 'twas a sight easier to preach than to practice. Thought I'd begin to old Mis' Vedder's. So I put a Testament in my pocket, and knocked at her door. Says I 'Good-morning', ma'am, and then I stopped. Words seemed to hang, somehow. I didn't want to pop right out that I'd come to try'n' convert her folks. I hemmed and swallered a little, and fin'lly I said, says-I 'We don't see you to meetin' very frequant, Mis' Vedder.'

"No you don't!' saas she, as quick as a wink. 'I stay home and mind my own business.'

"'Well, we should like to hev you come along with us and do ye good, says I, sort of conciliatin'.

"'Look a here, Deacon!' she snapped, 'I've lived alongside of you fifteen year, and you knowed I never went to meetin', we a'n't a pious lot and you knowed it; we're poorer'n death and uglier'n sin. Jim he drinks and swears, and Malviny don't know her letters. She knows a heap she hadn't ought to, besides. Now what are you comin' here to-day for, I' d like to know, and talkin' so glib about meetin'? Go to meetin'? I'll go or come jest as I please, for all you. Now get out of this!' Why, she come at me with a broomstick. There wasn't no need on't; what she said was enough. I hadn't never asked her nor her'n to so much as think of goodness before. Then I went to another place jest like that—I won't call no more names, and sure enough there was ten children in rags, the hull on'em and the man half drunk. He giv' it to me, too, and I don't wonder. I'd never lifted a hand to serve nor save 'em before in all these years. I'd said consider'ble about the heathen in foreign parts, and give some little to convert 'em and I had looked right over the heads of them that was next door. Seemed as if I could hear him say, Those ought ye to have done, and not have left the other undone.' I couldn't face another soul to-day, brethren. I come home, and here I be. I've been searched through and through and found wantin'. God be merciful to me a sinner!"

He dropped into his seat and bowed his head, and many others bent, too. It was plain that the Deacon's experience was not the only one among the brethren. Mr. Parkes rose, and prayed as he had never prayed before, the week of practice had fired his heart too. And it began a memorable year for the church in Sugar Hollow, not a year of excitement and enthusiasm, but one when they heard their Lord saying, as to Israel of old; "Go forward," and they obeyed his voice. The Sunday-school flourished, the church service were fully attended, every good thing was helped on its way, and peace reigned in their homes and hearts, imperfect, perhaps, as growths are, but still an offshoot of the peace past understanding.

And another year they will keep another week of practice, by common consent.—*Rose Terry Cooke.*

—An Australian tribe when they first saw a wagon drawn by oxen were much puzzled as to what the oxen could be. It afterward appeared that some thougt they were spirits, because they had spears on their head; while others maintained that they were the wives of the white men, because they carried the burden, which amoung Australians is woman s special duty.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Eastern Dakota Swept by Disastrous Flames.

Villages, Farm Houses and Live Stock Destroyed.

A dispatch from Scotland, Dakota, says: Another terrible prairie fire swept over the country south of Scotland during the afternoon, and its path was marked by the smouldering embers of many homes. A very high wind prevailed all day, and with the grass as dry as tinders the terrific force of the fire is beyond description. At three o'clock word was brought to town that the prairie was afire north of West Town, and immediately a hundred men started in teams to ward off the approaching flames armed with brooms and sacks. Arriving at Alfred Brown's farm, two miles north, all his barns, dairies and cattle sheds were one blazing mass, and the efforts of the crowd were directed to saving his residence and beating the fire out that would in a short time have swept down upon the town. Brown's residence was saved, but all his household goods that had been carried out by the family were burned.

One mile north of Brown's the fire burned Henry Hagelfry out of every possession. His house, barns and stock were consumed, and he barely escaped with his family. Across from Hagelfry lived D. R. Tomlinson, a prosperous farmer, and everything about his place except his house was swept away. Five houses and several head of live stock were among his losses. His wife was at home alone when the fire began, and could do nothing to save the property. By evening the fire in the west had been extinguished, but it is still raging in the southeast. The town of Olivet, the county seat of Hutchinson County, eight miles north, is reported to be more than half burned up. The bridges on the railroad west of the town were burned. The loss for the two days were fully $50,000.

Almost the entire population of Beaver Creek, Minn., about thirty miles east of Sioux Falls, were aroused by the flames and turned out to fight them, but not before they had consumed considerable property. The telegraph wires running into Minnesota from Sioux Falls have been burned out and communication practically cut off.

At Rapid City, Dakota, the flames were driven before a sixty-five mile gale, destroying three houses in their course. In one of these was Mrs. E. G. Bailey, Eloise Madison, and a male servant named Aston. This party abandoned the burning house and ran through the prairie fire. Mrs. Bailey and the man escaped with slight burns, but Miss Madison's clothing was ignited and burned from her body, inflicting fatal injuries.

Several buildings in the neighborhood of Blunt were destroyed, J. I. Richardson losing 500 sheep and many other farmers their homes. At Desmet $10,000 damage was done.

The fires extended over an area of nearly fifty miles and were confined almost entirely within the Territory. The damage will amount to nearly a quarter of a million of dollars.

Leola, the county seat of McPherson County, thirty-five miles north of Aberdeen, was destroyed by the prairie fire during the whirlwind. The fire came from the West, and was not noticed until it struck the town on account of the terrible storm. Sixty dwellings and business houses were burned, entailing a loss of $150,000. The only buildings remaining are the court house, two stores and six dwellings. C. W. Old and Thomas Wardell were terribly and fatally burned. Leola is an interior town with no railroads or telegraph and further particulars cannot be obtained. Persons who drove across the country to Westport, the nearest railaoad station, say that the surrounding country is nearly devastated. Hundreds of farmhouses are in ashes and the bones of burned animals are lying about the road.

TEMPEST-TORN TAHITI.

The Society Islands Swept by Hurricans and Torrents.

The same hurricane which raged so disastrously over the Samoan Islands March 15 was felt with terrific force at Tahiti, where the island was swept by wind and flood, and thousands of lives were said to have been lost.

The waters poured over the level lands forming the outer portion of the island, and the capital city, Papeiti, was entirely submerged in the torrent. Houses were carried away, the public buildings ruined and devastation was spread everywhere.

The interior of the island is mountainous. Some of the people managed to reach these high lands and thus escaped the flood; but the number who perished is far larger and was beyond calculation.

The level tracts of land in the island are fertile, and the chief dependence of the inhabitants for food has been upon the fruits and vegetables raised there. These crops were destroyed and the people who escaped the flood found themselves confronted by the danger of famine.

Tahiti is about 1500 miles from Samoa, in an east south-east direction. It is thirty-two miles long, and the island is under French control. Its capital city, Papeiti, has about a thousand inhabitants. On the island of Tonga thirty persons perished and the storm did great damage.

THREE RAILWAY TRAGEDIES

Twelve Persons Killed and Many Injured in the West.

A collision occurred on the Northern Pacific, near Helena, Montana, by which three passengers were killed and three wounded. The east bound passenger train leaving Helena ran into a double header freight train standing on the side track, wrecking three engines and piling them in a promiscuous mass on the track.

Of the killed only one was identified, Charlie Green, a fireman, whose home is in Baltimore. The injured were Harry Conger, A. L. North, mail agents, and Joseph Jackson. The station agent is blamed for not closing the switch, knowing that the passenger train was due.

Two yard engines in the Chestnut street yards of the Omaha Road collided at St. Paul, Minn., and two men were instantly killed, two others fatally injured and three more badly injured.

Fergus Flanagan, the yard master, and an unknown person supposed to be a young man named Funk, were killed instantly. James Davidson and William Utz were fatally injured.

A freight train on the Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburgh Railroad broke west of Centreville, Ind.; and killed five persons, supposed to be tramps.

NEW railroads are projected every day. Among the recent announcements are a 235 mile road from Springfield to Hannibal, Mo., a 210 mile road from Waco, Texas, to Shreveport, La., and a sixty mile road from Coleman, Texas, to Albany, Texas. Railroad building is looking up.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

NOAH SPENGLER, a well known contractor and builder of Bethlehem, Penn., committed suicide. Excessive drinking drove him to the commission of the deed.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has been appointed, by a New York Supreme Court Judge, one of three commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the matter of the High Bridge Park.

JUDGE ALEXANDER MCCUE, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, died of paralysis at his home in Brooklyn. He was sixty-two years old. On the day before his death President Harrison nominated Ellis H. Roberts to succeed him as head of the Sub-Treasury in New York.

THE St. David, a full rigged ship, reached Philadelphia from Havre, with the steward in irons, a hopeless lunatic; the first mate down with acute bronchitis, the second mate a victim of rheumatic fever, and a seaman also suffering from a complication of diseases.

HOWARD R. SWIFT, agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company at Hartford, Conn., recently committed suicide in that city. Financial embarrassment was the cause.

A BIG land slide occurred in Pittsburg, completely covering the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

THIEVES broke into the old State house at New Haven, Conn., and entering the rooms of the New Haven Historical Society, carried away the sword of Admiral Foote, held by the Society as a relic. It is a presentation sword studded with jewels and precious stones valued at $6000.

THE change in the offices of the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer of New York will necessitate a count of all the moneys and securities in both offices, and will take at least four weeks to accomplish.

A MILK TRUST has been formed at Pittsburg. The Trust will handle all the milk, some thirty thousand gallons, which is brought to Pittsburg daily.

ADAM MAUL was found drowned in a spring on his farm, near West Sand Lake, N. Y. He was sixty-five years old, and is believed to have committed suicide.

BOOTH, the great American tragedian, was stricken with incipient paralysis during his appearance in "Othello," at Rochester, N. Y., and the performance had to go on without him. All his dates for the season have been canceled.

THE Rhode Island State election resulted in no choice by the people on the general ticket, and the General Assembly will be called upon to elect State officers.

EDWARD DIETZ, of Pittsburg, Penn., killed one of his children, a young girl three years of age, and then committed suicide by cutting his throat. The deed was the outcome of a quarrel between Dietz and his wife.

THE Pennsylvania Legislature will adjourn on May 9.

ALLARD & SONS, a large Parisian firm dealing in antiques, art furniture, rare tapestries, paintings and bric-a-brac, having a branch establishment in New York city, have been detected in smuggling operations by which they have defrauded the United States of several hundred thousand dollars. Their scheme was to consign to their New York house cabinet furniture, in which were concealed costly articles, which they sold to the Vanderbilts and Astors.

THE complete vote of Rhode Island gives Ladd, Republican, 16,952; Davis, Democrat, 11,350; Richardson, Prohibition, 1511; Chace, Law Enforcement, 3435. Davis lacks 548 of an election, but has a plurality of 4398. This throws the election into the General Assembly. There will be twenty-one Republicans and eleven Democrats in the Senate, with four still to be elected. In the House of Representatives there are twenty-three Republicans and thirty-seven Democrats, with twelve yet to be elected. The only candidate elected to a State office was Slocum (Democrat) Attorney-General.

GEORGE W. WARD, Assistant Postmaster of Elmira, N. Y., has disappeared, and $1500 in Government funds is missing.

South and West.

A GENERAL strike of carpenters occurred at St. Louis at 9 o'clock in the morning. Over 1700 men demanded eight hours as a day's work.

A FREIGHT train plunged through a burning bridge over Hart's Creek, W. Va., and two tramps were burned to death in the wreck.

JOHN BOYLES, of Clinton, Mo., attempted to cross Grand River, which was much swollen, with his wife and six children in a wagon. The wagon was overturned in midstream, and four of the children were drowned.

WILLIAM EDWARDS, a white man, who had the mail contract from Washburn, Dakota, to Coal Harbor, has been murdered by his Indian wife.

JAMES C. CALHOUN, a tinner, prominent in business, religious and social circles at Darton, Tenn., crazed by financial losses, attempted to kill his family and himself. He and his wife were fatally injured.

THE Koderack, trading schooner, was cruising between Graham and Moresly Islands, Alaska, when five seamen—two Americans, Henry and Anderson, and three Kanakas—landed, taking some trinkets for barter with the Indians. The Indians demolished the whale boat in which the sailors came ashore and then killed the five.

HENRY L. HOGUE, Superintendent of the Electric Light plant at Fostoria, Ohio, was instantly killed by coming in contact with the current while repairing a dynamo.

CREGIER (Democrat) was elected Mayor of Chicago over Roche (Republican) by 10,000 majority.

THE village of Mount Pleasant, Dakota, was almost entirely consumed by a prairie fire. Every business house and nearly all the residences are destroyed. The depot, together with about fifteen or twenty freight cars and four large elevators, is gone. The loss will be nearly $300,000, with very little insurance, and a hundred families were left homeless and utterly destitute.

THE first United States Court ever held in the Indian Territory has just been opened at Muskogee.

GENERAL MCCONNELL, of Osage, Kan., a prominent politician, has committed suicide.

LANSING LOSSING, treasurer of Greenwood Township, Mich., is $1500 short in his accounts and is under arrest.

MRS. MINNIE D. MOYAN has been elected Mayor of Cottonwood Falls, Kan. The next City Council will be composed entirely of women.

FIRE destroyed 10,000,000 feet of lumber at Hannibal, Mo., and at one time threatened the destruction of the entire city.

A GALE in Baltimore unroofed many houses, doing great damage.

A COLLISION of two freight trains occurred at Nashville, Tenn., in which three men were instantly killed and several wounded.

IN a fight near Flagstaff, Arizona, between a sheriff's posse and the robbers who held up the Atlantic and Pacific Express, Edward St. Clair and T. S. Wilcox, Deputy Sheriffs, were killed.

SETTLERS on the Des Moines River lands in Iowa made armed resistance [illegible] eviction, and drove off the United [illegible] Marshals and their men.

GENERAL JACOB SHARPE has resigned as Governor of the National Soldiers' Home in Milwaukee, Wis., and General Kilburn Knox succeeds him in that position.

CAPTAIN R. K. LORD, of the United States Army, rowed out upon Lake Maxinkuctee, near Logansport, Ind., tied a lump of lead around his waist, cut his throat and jumped into sixty-five feet of water. His body was recovered.

THE losses from the prairie fires in Dakota were estimated at $2,000,000. Ten lives were thought to have been lost.

ROBERT GARRETT, the insane millionaire, has returned to Baltimore from his extended tour weighing 207 pounds and much improved in health.

Washington.

MAJOR MARCUS A. RENO, formerly of the United States Army, is dead, in his fifty-fifth year. For failing to go to General Custer's relief at the Big Horn massacre, Major Reno was dismissed the service in 1880.

THE Navy Department has issued orders for the following vessels to go at once to Samoa: The Richmond, now in Rio de la Plata, South America; the Alert, now in Honolulu, and the Adams, now fitting for sea at the Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal.

THE reduction in the public debt during March amounted to $13,605,655, and for the first nine months of the current fiscal year, $50,900,394. The total debt, less cash in the Treasury, is $1,114,683,662. Cash or surplus in the Treasury is $54,006,396, against $48,996,158 a month ago.

DURING March 1005 fourth-class postmasters were appointed by the new Postmaster-General: 420 were appointed to succeed postmasters who had resigned, and 584 to take the places of others suspended or removed.

THE new Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, Messrs. Tichenor and Batcheller, took the oath of office, and began at once the discharge of their new duties.

THE White House was a scene of brilliancy at the reception given to the Prince and Princess Takihilo, of Japan. The Marine Band rendered choice selections of American and foreign airs during the evening. President and Mrs. Harrison were assisted in receiving visitors by all the ladies of the Cabinet except Mrs. Blaine.

SECRETARY OF STATE BLAINE has received information of the sale, by the Colonial Government to an American syndicate, of the entire Jamaica railway system.

COLONEL W. O. BRADLEY, of Kentucky, has declined the Corean mission, to which he was nominated a few days ago by President Harrison.

THE contract for the construction of the machinery of the United States armored cruiser Maine has been awarded to N. F. Palmer & Co., of New York, at $735,000.

JAMES A. VOSE, of Maine, who for fourteen years prior to the incoming of the last Administration was appointment clerk of the Post Office Department, has been reappointed to his old place.

THE State Department is officially notified by Chili of her acceptance of the invitation to attend the conference of the American States at Washington in October. Chili's acceptance is expected to bring in all the others.

HON. ROBERT T. LINCOLN called upon the President and Secretary Blaine, and formally accepted the English mission. He will sail for England about May 15.

Foreign.

JOHN HENRY POPE, Canadian Minister of Railways, is dead.

A LETTER from Henry M. Stanley, dated September 4, 1888, has reached a friend of the explorer in Edinburgh. Mr. Stanley says he is well and in good spirits. He met Emin Pacha on the shores of Albert Nyanza. They were together for twenty-six days.

COUNTESS JOSEPHINE RADETZKY committed suicide at Vienna, Austria, by shooting herself with a revolver.

THE German men-of-war Alexandrine and Sperber have been ordered to Samoa to replace the lost vessels.

THE Government of New Zealand has placed the steamship Hinemoa at the disposal of Admiral Kimberley, in command of the United States squadron at Samoa, for the transportation of the survivors of the recent disaster to America. The steamer, which is a rapid cruiser, has already left for Samoa.

THE debts of the late M. Vandertaalen, the merchant prince of Belgium, who committed suicide recently, are estimated at $920,000, with assets of $240,000.

THE Roumanian Ministry has resigned.

EMIL TREITEL, one of the largest grain dealers in Berlin, has suspended payment. His liabilities amount to $1,500,000.

KING JOHN of Abyssinia was defeated and slain in a recent battle, and the whole country is in a state of anarchy. It is said the King's death was due to wounds received in a battle with the forces led by the dervish Mettema.

GENERAL BOULANGER fled from Paris at the request of friends, who were informed that he would be tried by an exceptional tribunal, and that he would not escape alive. Boulanger is at Mons, Belgium, under the pseudonym of Monsieur Bruno. The Government has notified General Boulanger that he will be expelled from the country unless he abstains from political intrigues in France.

YELLOW FEVER is raging at Colon and Aspinwall, in Central America.

THE French Chamber of Deputies has authorized the Government to prosecute General Boulanger.

THE new Ministry of Peru has resigned, giving as the reason therefore the impossibility of conciliating the minority in Congress regarding any arrangement for the payment of Peruvian bondholders.

A DISTILLERY syndicate has been formed in Dublin, Ireland, with a capital of $5,000,000.

THE United States man-of-war Nipsic has been floated off the beach at Samoa, the natives lending material assistance.

THE German naval authorities have ordered the cruiser Habicht and the gunboat Wolf to proceed to Samoa. The German corvette Sophie has started from Zanzibar for Samoa.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

Sir Charles Russell Makes His Opening Speech for the Defense.

The Parnell Commission resumed its sitting in London. Sir Charles Russell opened the case for the Parnellites. He declared that the testimony of the 340 witnesses produced by Attorney-General Webster, leading counsel for the *Times*, was irrelevant. He admitted that crime prevailed in Ireland to a greater or less degree, and said that the collapse of the *Times's* case in the matter of the alleged Parnell letters abolished the pith and marrow of the inquiry. The court was asked by the *Times* to indict a whole nation, a proceeding which Burke had declared to be infeasible. Judicial rules were invalid when a whole people moved. He declared that thoughtful minds were convinced that the time had come to try the experiment of home rule in Ireland.

APRIL THANKSGIVING.

The President Recommends Religious Services on Centennial Day.

The following proclamation has been issued by the President:

A hundred years have passed since the Government which our forefathers founded was formally organized. At noon, on the 30th day of April, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, in the city of New York, and in the presence of an assemblage of the heroic men whose patriotic devotion had led the colonies to victory and independence, George Washington took the oath of office as Chief Magistrate of the newborn Republic. This impressive act was preceded at nine o'clock in the morning, in all the churches of the city, by prayer for God's blessing on the Government and its first President.

The centennial of this illustrious event in our history has been declared a general holiday by act of Congress, to the end that the people of the whole country may join in commemorative exercises appropriate to the day.

In order that the joy of the occasion may be associated with a deep thankfulness in the minds of the people for all our blessings in the past, and a devout supplication to God for their gracious continuance in the future, the representatives of the religious creeds, both Christian and Hebrew, have memorialized the Government to designate an hour for prayer and thanksgiving on that day.

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, in response to this pious and reasonable request, do recommend that on Tuesday, April 30, at the hour of nine o'clock in the morning, the people of the entire country repair to their respective places of divine worship to implore the favor of God that the blessings of liberty, prosperity and peace may abide with us as a people, and that His hand may lead us in the paths of righteousness and good deeds.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington this fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-nine, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and thirteenth.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

By the President.—James G. Blaine, Secretary of State.

ANNIHILATED HER FAMILY.

A Despairing Mother Destroys Herself and Three Children.

Mrs. Margaret Kinlein and her three children were burned to death in their home at Milwaukee, Wis., early in the morning. The house is a small two story frame building two doors from Walnut street, and Mrs. Kinlein, with her children, occupied the three rooms on the lower floor. Upstairs an old man named Lawrence Jung lived with his son and two daughters, and they were awakened about 2 o'clock by the smell of smoke which seemed to come from the room below. The son got up and going outside saw smoke pouring from the lower rooms. He smashed in a window but got no response, and then turned in a fire alarm.

In the middle room on the lower floor, the doors of which had been tightly closed, the charred bodies of Mrs. Kinlein and two sons, John and George, aged six and four years respectively, were found. Later the body of the infant son Richard, aged two years, was found in the basement, a hole having burned through the floor, through which the body had fallen. There was every indication that the mother had deliberately burned herself and her children to death by building a fire beneath the bed in which they all slept. Mrs. Kinlein lost her husband about a year ago.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

SCOTT'S "Marmion" has been dramatized.

GERMAN opera is to be produced in Boston.

MRS. CRABTREE (Lotta's mother) is worth $800,000.

BERNHARDT is making a tour of Algeria, north Africa.

EMMA ABBOTT, the opera singer, was born in Peoria, Ill.

THE Buffalo Bill Wild West will open in Paris May 15.

IT is said that there are 1200 actors out of employment in this country.

DEL PUENTE, the tenor, is to be with the Patti Opera Company this fall.

JOSEF HOFMANN, the boy pianist, will return to America next November.

MME. ALBANI will head an Italian opera company in this country next season.

ADELAIDE MOORE, the English tragedienne, is to return to this country next season.

PAULINE LUCCA is concertizing in Austria prior to her proposed departure for this country.

ERNEST GYE promises us a season of Italian opera with an American prima donna and chorus.

VICTORIA VOKES, the handsomest of the Vokes Sisters, will tour the United States next season.

CLARA MORRIS, the emotional actress, was taken ill in St. Louis recently by an abcess on each hip.

A FLOATING Russian theatre and hotel is successfully touring the shore towns of the Volga River.

ANOTHER American singer, Miss Jeanne Danisi, has made a success on the concert platform of Berlin.

MARGARET MATHER, the actress, has made arrangements for a twelve weeks' tour of the West this summer.

THE "Passion Play" will be given at Oberammergau in the autumn of 1890. The text and music have been revised.

JOHN DUFF, lessee of the New York Standard Theatre and an old-time theatrical manager, died recently of paralysis.

MISS MARY ANDERSON has sailed for England. She was much improved in health and will probably resume her American tour in October.

FANNY DAVENPORT, the actress, who was at one time very obese, has reduced her weight from 215 pounds to 168 by the system of Banting.

IN Japanese theatres females are not allowed to act with men, consequently the Ophelias, Juliets and Perditas are played by men with shrill falsetto voices.

MAUREL, the baritone, is to receive $100,000 for forty performances in Buenos Aryes, while Patti is to be paid $180,000 for singing thirty times in South America.

HARRIET MUIR, an ex-English actress and a fine-looking young woman, was lately arrested in London for attempting to enlist as a private soldier in the British army.

SIGNOR MASSINI, the famous tenor, at his recent benefit in St. Petersburg, Russia, received so many presents that twenty-four servants were needed to carry them from the opera house to his hotel.

CATELIN, a once popular French tenor and a pensioner of the Societe des Artistes, and noted of late for his squalid poverty, was lately discovered dead in his miserable garret in Paris. Over $7000 was found by the police hidden in his wretched mattress.

FILLING THE OFFICES.

Close of the Special Session of the United States Senate.

Two Nominations Rejected and Eight Not Acted Upon.

Fifteenth Day's Nominations.

James N. Huston, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Indiana, to be Treasurer of the United States.

Ellis H. Roberts, editor of the Utica (N. Y.) *Morning Herald*, to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York city.

William F. Wharton, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Secretary of State.

Captain George B. White, United States Navy, to be Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks in the Department of the Navy, to fill a vacancy.

L. Bradford Prince, of Santa Fe, New Mexico, to be Governor of New Mexico.

Louis A. Walker, of Helena, Mont., to be Secretary of Montana.

James E. Kelley, of Nebraska, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Bloomington, Neb.

George H. Shields, of Missouri, to be Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, vice Zach. Montgomery, resigned.

Drury J. Burchett, of Kentucky, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Kentucky.

The following confirmations were made by the Senate: Louis Wolfley, of Arizona, Governor of Arizona; C. T. Ashley, Indian Agent at Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Indian Territory; W. W. Junkin, Indian Inspector; J. E. Kelly, Receiver of Public Moneys at Bloomington, Neb.; L. A. Walker, Secretary of Montana; J. N. Huston, Treasurer of the United States; E. H. Roberts, Assistant Treasurer at New York; E. H. Terrill, Minister to Belgium; J. L. Abbott, Minister to Colombia; C. A. Schobey, Indian Agent at Fort Peck, and a large number of postmasters.

Sixteenth Day's Nominations.

Robert J. Fisher, of Chicago, Ill., to be Assistant Commissioner of Patents, vice Robert P. Vance, resigned.

Commander Bartlett J. Cromwell to be a Captain, Lieutenant-Commander George R. Durand to be a Commander, Lieutenant Uriel Sebree to be a Lieutenant-Commander, Lieutenant Moses L. Wood (junior grade) to be a Lieutenant, Ensign James H. Glennon to be a Lieutenant (junior grade), Commander John W. Phillip to be a Captain, Lieutenant-Commander Francis M. Barber to be a Commander, Lieutenant Albert R. Conden to a Lieutenant-Commander, Lieutenant David Daniels, (junior grade), to be a Lieutenant; Ensign Harry S. Knapp to be a Lieutenant, (junior grade); Passed Assistant Paymaster Josiah R. Stanton to be a Paymaster, Assistant Paymaster Thomas J. Cowie to be a Passed Assistant Paymaster, Second Lieutenant Harry K. White, Marine Corps, to be a First Lieutenant.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations:

George H. Shields, of Missouri, to be Assistant Attorney General; Drury J. Burshett, to be Marshal of Kentucky; Robert J. Fisher, of Illinois, to be Assistant Commissioner of Patents: Captain George B. White, to be Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks; L. Bradford Prince, to be Governor of New Mexico: William F. Wharton, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Secretary of State; Sion A. Darnell, Attorney for the Northern District of Georgia.

John B. Henderson, of Missouri; Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York; William Pinckney Whyte, of Maryland; Clement Studebaker, of Indiana; T. Jefferson Coolidge, of Massachusetts; William H. Trescott, of South Carolina; Andrew Carnegie, of Pennsylvania; John R. G. Pitkin, of Louisiana; Morris M. Estee, of California, and J. F. Hansom, of Georgia, delegates to the Congress of American Nations to be held in Washington November, 1889.

The Naval promotions sent in by the President were also confirmed.

Near the close of business Vice-President Morton said: "As the present occupant of the chair is about to vacate the chair for the remainder of the session, he desires to avail himself of this opportunity to express his grateful appreciation of the courtesy and consideration which he has received from every member of this body. He desires also to express the hope that he shall find at the next session of the Senate every Senator in his seat in good health, and that he shall then have an opportunity to resume and continue the agreeable relations already established."

Mr. Edmunds then offered a resolution that in the absence of the Vice-President Mr. Ingalls be chosen President of the Senate pro tem.

The resolution was put by the Secretary and agreed to without division, and then Mr. Ingalls, escorted by Mr. Edmunds, had the oath of office administered to him by the Secretary and took the chair, expressing at the same time his grateful acknowledgments to the Senate for the renewed expression of its confidence.

The Senate then adjourned sine die by a strange coincidence on the same date on which it adjourned four years ago, leaving unconfirmed less than a dozen nominations, and among these only two of any importance—that of William Whiteman to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico, and that of Edward Kursheed, to be United States Marshal of the Eastern District of Louisiana.

The Senate's Work Summarized.

Of the 350 nominations sent to the Senate during the special session by President Harrison the following were rejected:

Murat Halstead to be Minister to Germany.

Isadore S. Loventhal to be Postmaster at Modesto, Cal.

The following remained unacted upon (and therefore died) at the end of the session:

William H. Whiteman to be Associate Justice of the Territory of New Mexico.

Edwin 1. Kursheedt to be Marshal for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

Postmasters—Kittrell O. Halders at Minot, Dak.; Carl C. Crippen at Eustis, Fla.; Burt C. Drake at Gainesville, Fla.; Robert F. Bebout at Rushville, Ind.; George E. Nicholson at Ness City, Kan.; Samuel C. Moore at Findlay, Ohio.

President Harrison's nominations were contained in 284 messages. During the special session of the Senate at the beginning of President Cleveland's term he sent to the Capitol 418 messages. Eighteen of his nominations failed to receive confirmation, but there were no rejections. At the last session of Congress during Hayes's Administration the Senate failed to act on 106 of his nominations, and rejected three—an unequaled record.

A RUSH FOR LAND.

Many Thousands of Settlers Seeking Homesteads in Oklahoma.

A flood of applications for immigrant rates to Oklahoma is pouring into the St. Louis railroad offices. There is only room for 10,000 homesteads, and applications for over 30,000 persons seeking low rates of transportation from St Louis have been received. Much suffering is anticipated this coming summer and fall among the shut-out pilgrims, many of whom will undoubtedly "move on" to Texas and Kansas.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Slaughter." (Preached at St. Louis, Mo.)

TEXT: "*As an ox to the slaughter.*"—Proverbs vii., 21.

There is nothing in the voice or manner of the butcher to indicate to the ox that there is death ahead. The ox thinks he is going on to a rich pasture field of clover, where all day long he will revel in the herbaceous luxuriance; but after a while the men and the boys close in upon him with sticks and stones and shouting, and drive him through bars and into a doorway, where he is fastened, and with a well aimed stroke the ax fells him; and so the anticipation of the redolent pasture field is completely disappointed. So many a young man has been driven on by temptation to what he thought would be paradisiacal enjoyment; but after a while influences with darker hue and swarthier arm close in upon him, and he finds that instead of making an excursion into a garden he has been driven "as an ox to the slaughter."

I. We are apt to blame young men for being destroyed when we ought to blame the influences that destroy them. Society slaughters a great many young men by the behest: "You must keep up appearances; whatever be your salary, you must dress as well as others, you must wine and brandy as many friends, you must smoke as costly cigars, you must give as expensive entertainments, and you must live in as fashionable a boarding house. If you haven't the money, borrow. If you can't borrow make a false entry, or substract here and there a bill from a bundle of bank bills; you will only have to make the deception a little while; in a few months, or in a year or two, you can make all right. Nobody will be hurt by it; nobody will be the wiser. You yourself will not be damaged." By that awful process a hundred thousand men have been slaughtered for time and slaughtered for eternity.

Suppose you borrow. There is nothing wrong about borrowing money. There is hardly a man in the house but has sometimes borrowed money. Vast estates has been built on a borrowed dollar. But there are two kinds of borrowed money. Money borrowed for the purpose of starting or keeping up legitimate enterprise and expense, and money borrowed to get that which you can do without. The first is right, the other is wrong. If you have money enough of your own to buy a coat, however plain, and then you borrow money for a dandy's outfit, you have taken the first revolution of the wheel down grade. Borrow for the necessities; that may be well. Borrow for the luxuries; that tips your prospects over in the wrong direction.

The Bible distinctly says the borrower is servant of the lender. It is a bad state of things when you have to go down some other street to escape meeting some one whom you owe. If young men knew what is the despotism of being in debt more of them would keep out of it. What did debt do for Lord Bacon, with a mind towering above the centuries? It induced him to take bribes and convict himself as a criminal before all ages. What did debt do for Walter Scott? Broken hearted at Abbotsford. Kept him writing until his hand gave out in paralysis to keep the sheriff away from his pictures and statuary. Better for him if he had minded the maxim which he had chiseled over the fireplace at Abbotsford: "Waste not, want not."

The trouble is, my friends, the people do not understand the ethics of going in debt, and that if you purchase goods with no expectation of paying for them, or go into debts which you cannot meet, you steal just so much money. If I go into a grocer's store, and I buy sugars and coffees and meats, with no capacity to pay for them and no intention of paying for them, I am more dishonest than if I go into the store, and when the grocer's face is turned the other way I fill my pockets with the articles of merchandise and carry off a ham. In the one case I take the merchant's time, and I take the time of his messenger to transfer the goods to my house, while in the other case I take none of the time of the merchant, and I wait upon myself, and I transfer the goods without any trouble to him. In other words, a sneak thief is not so bad as a man who contracts for debts he never expects to pay.

Yet in all our cities there are families that move every May day to get into proximity to other grocers and meat shops and apothecaries. They owe everybody within half a mile of where they now live, and next May they will move into a distant part of the city, finding a new lot of victims. Meanwhile you, the honest family in the new house, are bothered day by day by the knocking at the door of disappointed bakers, and butchers, and dry goods dealers, and newspaper carriers, and you are asked where your predecessor is. You do not know. It was arranged you should not know. Meanwhile your predecessor has gone to some distant part of the city, and the people who have anything to sell have sent their wagons and stopped there to solicit the "valuable" custom of the new neighbor, and he, the new neighbor, with great complacency and with an air of affluence, orders the finest steaks and the highest priced sugars, and the best of the canned fruits, and, perhaps, all the newspapers. And the debts will keep on accumulating until he gets his goods on the 30th of next April in the furniture cart.

Now, let me say, if there are any such persons in the house, if you have any regard for your own conveniences, you had better remove to some greatly distant part of the city. It is too bad that, having had all the trouble of consuming the goods, you should also have the trouble of being dunned! And let me say that if you find that this pictures your own photograph, instead of being in church you ought to be in the penitentiary. No wonder that so many of our merchants fail in business. They are swindled into bankruptcy by these wandering Arabs, these nomads of city life. They cheat the grocer out of the green apples which make them sick, the physician who attends their distress, and the undertaker who fits them out for departure from the neighborhood where they owe everybody when they pay the debt of nature, the only debt they ever do pay!

Now our young men are coming up in this depraved state of commercial ethics, and I am solicitous about them. I want to warn them against being slaughtered on the sharp edges of debt. You want many things you have not, my young friends. You shall have them if you have patience and honesty and industry. Certain lines of conduct always lead out to certain successes.

There is a law which controls even those things that seem haphazard. I have been told by those who have observed that it is possible to calculate just how many letters will be sent to the Dead Letter office every year through misdirection; that it is possible to calculate just how many letters will be detained for lack of postage stamps through the forgetfulness of the senders, and that it is possible to tell just how many people will fall in the streets by slipping on an orange peel. In other words, there are no accidents. The most insignificant event you ever heard of is the link between two eternities—the eternity of the past and the eternity of the future. Head the right way, young man, and you will come out at the right goal.

Bring me a young man and tell me what his physical health is, and what his mental caliber, and what his habits, and I will tell you what will be his destiny for this world, and his destiny for the world to come, and I will not make five inaccurate prophecies out of the five hundred. All this makes me solicitous in regard to young men, and I want to make them nervous in regard to the contraction of unpayable debts. I give you a paragraph from my own experience.

My first settlement as pastor was in a village. My salary was $800 and a parsonage. The amount seemed enormous to me. I said to myself: "What! all this for one year?" I was afraid of getting worldly under so much prosperity! I resolved to invite all the congregation to my house in groups of twenty-five each. We began, and as they were the best congregation in all the world, and we felt nothing was too good for them, we piled all the luxuries on the table. I never completed the undertaking. At the end of six months I was in financial despair. I found what every young man learns in time to save himself, or too late, that you must measure the size of a man's body before you begin to cut the cloth for his coat.

When a young man willfully and of choice, having the comforts of life, goes into the contraction of unpayable debts he knows not into what he goes. The creditors get after the debtor, the pack of hounds in full cry, and alas! for the reindeer. They jingle his doorbell before he gets up in the morning, they jingle his door bell after he has gone to bed at night. They meet him as he comes off his front steps. They send him a postal card, or a letter, in curtest style, telling him to pay up. They attach his goods. They want cash, or a note at thirty days, or a note on demand. They call him a knave. They say he lies. They want him disciplined at the church. They want him turned out of the bank. They come at him from this side, and from that side, and from before, and from behind, and from above, and from beneath, and he is insulted and gibbeted, and sued, and dunned, and sworn at, until he gets the nervous dyspepsia, gets neuralgia, gets liver complaint, gets heart disease, gets convulsive disorder, gets consumption.

Now he is dead, and you say: "Of course they will let him alone." Oh, no! Now they are watchful to see whether there are any unnecessary expenses at the obsequies, to see whether there is any useless handle on the casket, to see whether there is any surplus plait on the shroud, to see whether the hearse is costly or cheap, to see whether the flowers sent to the casket have been bought by the family or donated, to see in whose name the deed to the grave is made out. Then they ransack the bereft household, the books, the pictures, the carpets, the chairs, the sofa, the piano, the mattresses, the pillow on which he dies. Cursed be debt! For the sake of your own happiness, for the sake of your good morals, for the sake of your immortal soul, for God's sake, young man, as far as possible, keep out of it.

II. But I think more young men are slaughtered through irreligion. Take away a young man's religion and you make him the prey of evil. We all know that the Bible is the only perfect system of morals. Now if you want to destroy the young man's morals take his Bible away. How will you do that? Well, you will caricature his reverence for the Scriptures, you will take all those incidents of the Bible which can be made mirth of—Jonah's whale, Samson's foxes, Adam's rib—then you will caricature eccentric Christians or inconsistent Christians, then you will pass off as your own all those hackneyed arguments against Christianity which are as old as Tom Paine, as old as Voltaire, as old as sin. Now you have captured his Bible, and you have taken his strongest fortress; the way is comparatively clear, and all the gates of his soul are set open in invitation to the sins of earth and the sorrows of death, that they may come in and drive the stake for their encampment.

A steamer 1500 miles from shore with broken rudder and lost compass, and hulk leaking fifty gallons the hour, is better off than a young man when you have robbed him of his Bible. Have you ever noticed how despicably mean it is to take away the world's Bible without proposing a substitute? It is meaner than to come to a sick man and steal his medicine, meaner than to come to a cripple and steal his crutch, meaner than to come to a pauper and steal his crust, meaner than to come to a poor man and burn his house down. It is the worst of all larcenies to steal the Bible, which has been the crutch and medicine and food and eternal home to so many! What a generous and magnanimous business infidelity has gone into? This splitting up of life boats and taking away of fire escapes and extinguishing of lighthouses.

I come out and I say to such people: "What are you doing all this for?" "Oh," they say, "just for fun." It is such fun to see Christians try to hold on to their Bibles! Many of them have lost loved ones, and have been told that there is a resurrection, and it is such fun to tell them there will be no resurrection! Many of them have believed that Christ came to carry the burdens and to heal the wounds of the world, and it is such fun to tell them they will have to be their own saviour! Think of the meanest thing you ever heard of; then go down a thousand feet underneath it, and you will find yourself at the top of a stairs a hundred miles long; go to the bottom of the stairs, and you will find a ladder a thousand miles long; then go to the foot of the ladder and look off a precipice half as far as from here to China, and you will find the headquarters of the meanness that would rob this world of its only comfort in life, its only peace in death and its only hope for immortality. Slaughter a young man's faith in God, and there is not much more left to slaughter.

Now, what has become of the slaughtered? Well, some of them are in their father's or mother's house broken down in health, waiting to die; others are in the hospital; others are in Greenwood, or, rather, their bodies are, for their souls have gone on to retribution. Not much prospect for a young man who started life with good health, and good education, and a Christian example set him, and opportunity of usefulness, who gathered all his treasures and put them in one box, and then dropped it into the sea.

Now, how is this wholesale slaughter to be stopped? There is not a person in the house but is interested in that question. Young man, arm yourself. The object of my sermon is to put a weapon in each of your hands for your own defense. Wait not for Young Men's Christian Associations to protect you, or churches to protect you. Appealing to God for help, take care of yourself.

First, have a room somewhere that you can call your own. Whether it be the back parlor of a fashionable boarding house, or a room in the fourth story of a cheap lodging, I care not. Only have that one room your fortress. Let not the dissipator or unclean step over the threshold. If they come up the long flight of stairs and knock at the door, meet them face to face and kindly yet firmly refuse them admittance. Have a few family portraits on the wall, if you brought them with you from your country home. Have a Bible on the stand. If you can afford it and you play on one, have an instrument of music—harp or flute, or cornet, or melodeon, or violin, or piano. Every morning before you leave that room, pray. Every night after you come home in that room, pray. Make that room your Gibraltar, your Sebastopol, your Mount Zion. Let no bad book or n[illegible] paper come into that room, any more than you would allow a cobra to coil on your table. Take care of yourself. Nobody else will take care of you. Your help will not come up two or three or four flights of stairs; your help will come through the roof, down from heaven, from that God who in the six thousand years of the world's history never betrayed a young man who tried to be good and a Christian. Let me say in regard to your adverse worldly circumstances, in passing, that you are on a level now with those who are finally to succeed. Mark my words, young man, and think of it thirty years from now. You will find that those who thirty years from now are the millionaires of this country, who are the orators of the country, who are the poets of the country, who are the strong merchants of the country, who are the great philanthropists of the country—mightest in church and State—are this morning on a level with you, not an inch above, and you in straitened circumstances now.

Herschel earned his living by playing a violin at parties, and in the interstices of the play he would go out and look up at the midnight heavens, the fields of his immortal conquests. George Stephenson rose from being the foreman in a colliery to be the most renowned of the world's engineers. No outfit, no capital to start with! Young man, go down to the Mercantile Library and get some books and read of what wonderful mechanism God gave you in your hand, in your foot, in your eye, in your ear, and then ask some doctor to take you into the dissecting room and illustrate to you what you have read about, and never again commit the blasphemy of saying you have no capital to start with. Equipped! Why, the poorest young man in this house is equipped as only the God of the whole universe could afford to equip him. Then his body—a very poor affair compared with his wonderful soul—oh, that is what makes me solicitous. I am not so much anxious about you, young man, because you have so little to do with, as I am anxious about you because you have much to risk and lose or gain.

There is no class of persons that so stir my sympathies as young men in great cities. Not quite enough salary to live on, and all the temptations that come from that deficit. Invited on all hands to drink, and their exhausted nervous system seeming to demand stimulus. Their religion caricatured by the most of the clerks in the store and most of the operatives in the factory. The rapids of temptation and death rushing against that young man forty miles the hour, and he in a frail boat headed up stream, with nothing but a broken oar to work with. Unless Almighty God help them they will go under.

Ah! when I told you to take care of yourself you misunderstood me if you thought I meant you are to depend upon human resolution, which may be dissolved in the foam of the wine cup, or may be blown out with the first gust of temptation. Here is the helmet, the sword of Lord God Almighty. Clothe yourself in that panoply and you shall not be put to confusion. Sin pays well neither in this world nor the next, but right thinking and right believing and right acting will take you in safety through this life and in transport through the next.

I never shall forget a prayer I heard a young man make some fifteen years ago. It was a very short prayer, but it was a tremendous prayer: "Oh Lord help us. We find it so very easy to do wrong and so hard to do right. Lord, help us." That prayer, I warrant you, reached the ear of God, and reached His heart. And there are in this house a hundred men who have found out—a thousand young men, perhaps, who have found out that very thing. It is so very easy to do wrong, and so hard to do right.

I got a letter, only one paragraph of which I shall read: "Having moved around somewhat I have run across many young men of intelligence, ardent strivers after that will-o'-the wisp, fortune, and of one of these I would speak. He was a young Englishman of twenty-three or four years, who came to New York, where he had acquaintances, with barely sufficient to keep him a couple of weeks. He had been tenderly reared; perhaps I should say too tenderly, and was not used to earning his living, and found it extremely difficult to get any position that he was capable of filling. After many vain efforts in this direction he found himself on Sunday evening in Brooklyn, near your church, with about three dollars left of his small capital. Providence seemed to lead him to your door, and he determined to go in and hear you.

"He told me his going to hear you that night was undoubtedly the turning point in his life, for when he went into your church he felt desperate, but while listening to your discourse his better nature got the mastery. I truly believe from what this young man told me that your sounding the depths of his heart that night alone brought him back to his God whom he was so near leaving."

The echo, that is, of multitudes in the house. I am not preaching an abstraction, but a great reality. Oh! friendless young man, Oh! prodigal young man, Oh! broken hearted young man, discouraged young man, wounded young man, I commend you to Christ this day, the best friend a man ever had. He meets you this morning. You have come here for this blessing. Despise not that emotion rising in your soul; it is divinely lifted. Look into the face of Christ. Lift one prayer to your father's God, to your mother's God, and get the pardoning blessing. Now, while I speak, you are at the forks of the road, and this is the right road, and that is the wrong road, and I see you start on the right road.

One Sabbath morning, at the close of my service, I saw a gold watch of the world renowned and deeply lamented violinist Ole Bull. You remember he died in his island home off the coast of Norway. That gold watch he had wound up day after day through his illness, and then he said to his companion: "Now I want to wind this watch as long as I can, and then when I am gone I want you to keep it wound up until it gets to my friend, Dr. Doremus, in New York, and then he will keep it wound up until his life is done, and then I want the watch to go to his younger son, my especial favorite."

The great musician, who more than any other artist had made the violin speak and sing and weep and laugh and triumph—for it seemed when he drew the bow across the strings as if all the earth and heaven trembled in delighted sympathy—the great musician, in a room looking off upon the sea, and surrounded by his favorite instruments of music, closed his eyes in death. While all the world was mourning at his departure, sixteen crowded steamers fell into line of funeral procession to carry his body to the main land. There were fifty thousand of his countrymen gathered in an amphitheatre of the hills waiting to hear the eulogium, and it was said when the great orator of the day with stentorian voice began to speak, the fifty thousand people on the hillsides burst into tears.

Oh! that was the close of a life that had done so much to make the world happy. But I have to tell you, young man, if you live right and die right, that was a tame scene compared with that which will greet you when from the galleries of heaven the one hundred and forty and four thousand shall accord with Christ in crying: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

And the influences that on earth you put in motion will go down from generation to generation, the influences you wound up handed to your children, and their influences wound up and handed to their children until watch and clock are no more needed to mark the progress, because time itself shall be no longer.

A REJECTED NOMINEE.

Murat Halstead, Whom the Senate Refused to Send to Germany.

Murat Halstead, nomiuated by President Harrison for Minister to Germany, and rejected by the Senate, is one of the best-known figures in American journalism. He was born in North Carolina in 1830, but moved to Cincinnati with his parents in 1843. He began life as an office-boy and then became a reporter. Later he entered Farmers' College, and continued to contribute to the newspapers. He worked on several papers after leaving college, and in 1854 became a member of the firm which owned the Cincinnati *Commercial*, a paper afterward consolidated with the *Gazette*.

Mr. Halstead has for many years been a force in Ohio Republican politics, although he has made some remarkable changes of opinion. He strongly criticised General Grant's course during the war and was opposed to the use of colored troops. He was one of the Liberal Republicans who supported Horace Greeley for the Presidency in 1872. He was formerly an opponent of Mr. Blaine, but is now a warm friend of the Secretary of State.

Six of the Republican Senators—Messrs. Quay, Teller, Ingalls, Plumb, Evarts and Dawes—are understood to have voted against Mr. Halstead, and two Democrats—Messrs. Blackburn and Call—for him, making the vote 25 to 19 against confirmation. Eleven Republican Senators in all are said to have been ready to vote against him if more votes to reject had been required. The Republican opposition to Mr. Halstead was because of attacks upon Republican United States Senators which he had made in his paper a few years ago for refusing to investigate charges of bribery in connection with Senator Payne's election by the Ohio Legislature.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

RUSSIA has 188 vessels.

AN ice trust is the latest.

FLORIDA has fresh pineapples.

PROFOUND peace reigns in Samoa.

IN America there are 500,000 Jews.

LOUISVILLE is to have natural gas.

FROGS' legs cost fifty cents a pound.

BOSTON eats fifty tons of candy a day.

CHICAGO receipts of hogs are increasing.

THE United States has ninety-eight vessels.

EUROPEAN crop prospects continue favorable.

THE number of priests in this country is 8118.

MURDERS are decidedly on the increase in Paris.

IN Germany there are one million surplus women.

A FOREIGN steel rail syndicate is being formed.

A STRONG current of emigration to Chile is noted.

IN all there are 7000 miles of pipe lines in the world.

LOUISIANA strawberries are in the New York market.

Cincinnati is paving its streets with Georgia granite.

THE zouave uniform is to be abandoned in the French army.

THE brewery combination in this country has not succeeded.

MAUD S., queen of the trotting turf, is now fifteen years of age.

THE annual production of mineral oil is 2000 million gallons.

THE Hessian fly is destroying the wheat crop in central Illinois.

GAS wells are being struck along the Rocky Mountains' slope.

FARMERS are paying high prices for seed wheat in the Northwest.

A BOOM is on in the City of Mexico and prices of real estate are high.

ALL the election cases in Indiana have been quashed by Judge Woods.

IT costs two cents per car per mile to run electric cars in New York city.

IN five years there has been coined in gold $163,775,000, silver $263,952,000.

ONE THOUSAND locomotives and steamers are now operated by petroleum.

ENGLISH and German bankers are gobbling up gold territory in South Africa.

NO Russian liable to military service is permitted to leave that country now.

FLORIDA has sent 2,000,000 young orange trees to California since last September.

THE Indiana Legislature refuses to allow natural gas to be piped out of the State.

AN Australian experiment of shipping oranges to London proved very successful.

THERE will be about ninety vacancies this year at the United States Naval Academy.

DURING the last seven years Atlanta, Ga., has put nearly $1,000,000 in her streets and sewers.

THE Spiritualists of Boston recently celebrated the forty-first anniversary of modern spiritualism.

NEARLY two hundred thousand barrels of apples are lying unsold in the northern part of New York.

ALABAMA got the first Postmaster appointed in the Southern States under the new administration.

TROTTING begins to be recognized in England. A track for it is to be established just out of Liverpool.

A NEWSPAPER trust is being organized in England. Newspaper men are ordering supplies from abroad.

THE Chinese are getting ready to build 650 miles of railroad, 571 locomotives, 150 coaches and 650 cars. All American make.

A MEAT syndicate, to be known as the American Meat Company, has been organized in Philadelphia with a capital of $25,000,000.

MR. KEELY, of motor fame, announces that he has found the missing link necessary to make the vibratory resonator and ethereal generative evaporator a success.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

KING JOHN of Abyssinia is dead.

THE Pope is a very fine chess player.

SECRETARY WINDOM is worth $5,000,000.

SENATOR STANFORD is worth $40,000,000.

P. T. BARNUM began poor and has now $5,000,000.

EMPEROR FRANZ JOSEF is to visit Berlin about the middle of August.

THE Empress of Japan has abandoned her intention of visiting this country.

THE Prince of Wales has accepted an invitation to dine with Mrs. Bonanza Mackay.

MURAT HALSTEAD, editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*, is a sufferer from erysipelas.

MRS. AMELIA RIVES-CHANLER, the authoress, is just twenty-six years old, having been born in 1863.

BISMARCK looks pale and haggard and has grown ten years older in appearance in the last twelve months.

THE Emperor of Austria has given orders that his dead son's name shall never again be spoken in his hearing.

THE late John Bright had on the walls of his study a portrait of Gladstone, one of Lincoln and one of Washington.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S widow is now living in Randolph County, N. C., with her father, who is ninety-one years of age.

KING ALEXANDER, of Servia, is a tall, well-built boy, but awkward and shy. He takes much interest in natural sciences.

ADMIRAL KIMBERLY, who is in command of our Pacific squadron, is fifty-nine years of age, six feet in height, well proportioned, and quick in all his movements.

THE family of Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson is composed of five persons—himself, Mrs. Clarkson and three sons. The eldest son is eighteen years of age and the youngest six.

THE will of the late John Scott, of Pittsburg, President of the Allegheny Valley Railway, leaves nothing to his wife, while his three sons get only $1 each. The estate is valued at $300,000.

MISS CLARA HUNTINGTON, the daughter of the railway magnate, has $4,000,000 of her own, and will inherit four or five times as much. She is about twenty-three years old and goes but little into society.

WARD MCALLISTER the famed leader of the Four Hundred Aristocrats of Gotham, is close on to sixty years of age. He is a tall, well-built man, with a brown mustache and goatee, slightly streaked with gray.

ONE of the closest students of the Indian problem and one of the best informed persons in the country in matters relating to the Indians is Miss Kate Drexel, of Philadelphia. The Indian in her hobby, and she is said to give $100,000 a year out of her own income to the Indian Department at Washington.

CHANG FAN MOAR, the interpreter attached to the Chinese Legation at Washington, is described as a gigantic blonde Chinaman, with a profile as regular as a Greek statue. He comes from the north of China, where, owing to the severity of the sumptuary laws, the race is kept intact as to its unusual size and peculiar attributes.

MRS. ELLA CLYMER, the new President of Sorosis, is said to be the handsomest member of that highly intellectual organization of women in New York. She has a sweet, Madonna-like face, big dark eyes, and a soft, low voice. Mrs. Clymer is a widow, who was left a large fortune by her husband. She possesses exquisite taste in dress, and is, in fact, an ideal President.

THE LABOR WORLD.

ABOUT 3000 iron cars are in use.

WESTERN stove foundries are nearly all on full time.

A NEW forty mile ore road is to be built in Michigan.

THERE are two hundred gold beaters in New York.

IN the South all the coke ovens are running double time.

THERE is a general depression in labor conditions abroad.

A LADY in Belfast, Me., is learning the machinist's trade.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., has 2000 men who are looking for work.

MONTANA coal miners show an out crop twenty-two feet thick.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., is to have a mill for weaving fancy cashmeres.

A THOUSAND dock workers at Marseilles, France, have gone on strike.

THE Gadsden, (Ala.) car works have an order for 700 cars for one road.

A GOOD many costly hotels are being built of concrete and artificial stone.

STARVATION wages and idle workmen is the story that comes from Berlin.

A BED PLATE weighing thirty-three tons was recently cast at Steelton, Penn.

IN the neglected mining district of Zacalpan, Mexico, labor is paid $14 per month.

WAGES are being reduced in New England woolen mills and new mills are starting up.

IN Baltimore 5000 women and girls get the average weekly wages of $3 for making overalls.

A VIENNA man is making good leather from red beechwood. It can be nailed or sewed.

PATTERSON, (N. J.) silk weavers work till 9 o'clock at night, and new silk mills are starting.

DELAWARE RIVER shipbuilders have contracts enough on hand to keep them busy for two years.

THE New York Progressive Musical Union has taken steps toward getting up a national organization.

THE 10,000 washerwomen of Paris have formed a union. They will demand seventy-five cents per day.

IN Australia 870,488 workmen, employed in 71,570 shops and mills, have their lives insured against accidents.

NASHUA (N. H.) tool makers have had to reduce wages five to thirty-five per cent. to meet Western competition.

BUILDING in the City of Mexico is said to be so active that some of the work has to be suspended for want of bricklayers.

THE strike outbreak in Germany is so general that it would appear to be an organized co-operation of the trade centers.

THE Standard Oil Company think they now have a process to turn lime into gas, and have just bought up 40,000 acres of territory.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER is the pioneer in Philadelphia in employing colored people for responsible positions in his business.

A UNION of Manchester (England) Tailoresses has been formed. Miss Harkness stated that there were 25,000 tailoresses in London, working sixteen hours a day, at two cents an hour, when they can get work.

ALBERT RAYMOND, a Jersey City (N. J.) painter, is out with an offer to paint 100 6 to 3 inch letters, six colors to a letter, against any man, the painting to be done on glass, in water colors. He has a 6.22 record for the job.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE. H. A. THOMPSON.

SWOPE & THOMPSON,

Editors & Proprietors.

"THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

For Advertising Rates, apply to Publishers.

For many years we have beeu urged by citizens of Mapleton to publish a newspaper in this place. In order to ascertain what substantial aid would be given to such an enterprise, we last spring issued the *Mapleton Advertiser* for four weeks, circulating seven hundred copies each week, free of charge. The venture was a success, and numerous offers of financial aid were made to induce us to continue the publication of that sheet. For reasons it did not suit us to do so at that time. February 13, 1889 we opened a job office and after deliberating the matter carefully we have concluded to publish a paper in connection therewith. The first issue is before you. The departments are not arranged as we intend to have them but some allowance should be made for this. The work of soliciting has taken more time than we expected. Whatever improvements we can add we purpose adding. However, the first issue is before you; judge of its merits.

We shall pursue a strictly independent course in all matters and should our opinions differ from those of any of our readers remember our colums are open to such for the expression of their views.

While partisan politics and demagogism shall have no place in the ITEM, yet affairs of goverment and political economy such as every citizen should have knowledge of will receive proper attention.

We shall devote considerable space to educational matters, and we invite the aid of educators and the patrons of our common schools to make this department a success. Contributions from those who have given their best days to the work and who have a national reputation as educators will from time to time appear in this department.

Whatever we can do towards having the proposed Constitutional Amendment carry at the special election to be held June 18th, will be cheerfully done. We believe the liquor traffic to be a curse to home and native land. It is the cause of most of the misery, pauperism and crime of our country. It fills our jails and almshouses, increases taxes, destroys property, entails hereditary diseases, and is a moral cancer which is eating at the vitals of our nation. We hope to see the business overthrown in this state and so devote a portion of our space to this object. We aim to make the ITEM an educator, and a benefit to the community. We expect it to bring trade to Mapleton and trust the business men will give it such encouragement as it merits.

A corps of intelligent correspondents will furnish us an account of all happenings of interest from all parts of the county.

Now a word to the citizens of Mapleton. If you want the ITEM to become a permanent fixture of this place you must give it your patronage. We do not propose to publish it year after year for the fun of doing so. We expect to make it a means of livelihood for ourselves and if it fails to do so we will discontinue it. A paper brings business to a town and we intend doing our utmost to advance the interests of the community. In return we ask and expect a liberal patronage from the community and our mutual interests will thus be advanced.

Our job department is well equipped and we can print anything from a visiting card to a full sheet poster and do it in good style. we have the material and we want the business. We have more orders on hand at present, than we will be able to fill for some time but some of them are not urging. So send in your orders and we will furnish your work promptly.

ON THE EVE OF BATTLE.

An address to the People by the Prohibition State Committee.

Chairman H. W. Palmer, of the constitutional prohibitory amendment state committee, has issued the following address to the people of Pennsylvania:

You stand on the eve of a great battle. It will be as fierce and bitter as any that was ever fought by right against wrong. To your children and to your children's children the result will be big with joy or sorrow. Against you stands an enemy strong in numbers, unlimited in resources and inspired with the energy of desperation. You are to strive against those who thrive by the traffic in strong drink. They are the enemies of the state, the nation, the church and the home. They are the foes of virtue, peace, temperance and religion. Their business life is staked upon the issue, and you may expect resistance to the last extremity.

You have the opportunity to decide whether sentence of death shall be passed upon this monstrous evil by writing its condemnation in the enduring lines of your organic law. Shall the people's law, the constitution, forbid the manufacture and sale for use as beverage of intoxication drink? To you belongs the power to perpetuate or destroy, and upon you rests the responsibility. We call upon all, of whatever faith in religion or of belief in politics, of whatever race, color or habit, upon all who love their country, their children or their homes, to rally for the conflict. It is non-sectarian, non-partisan and for the general welfare.

Are you working men? The wages of labor are lost to the earner when deposited in the saloon. They are needed for food and clothing, for children and comforts for the family. Banish the drink traffic and poverty among wage workers would be comparatively unknown.

Are you business men? Seventy-five millions of dollars are annually spent in the state for drink. If paid out for the necessaries of life every industry would feel a reviving stimulus.

Are you taxpayers? You pay five times as much as you receive from license money to hold criminal courts and support insane persons, paupers and criminals, the product of the saloons.

Are you Christians. The most deadly enemy of your religion, your aspirations and your hopes is the drink traffic. Under which flag do you march—that of the saloon or the church?

Are you moderate drinkers? The drunkard of to-morrow is the moderate drinker of to-day, and if you are strong enough to be safe, your influence is needed to help weaker men.

Are you total abstainers? If you believe total abstinence to be the best for your fellowmen, do not refuse to help those who have no power to resist the open door of temptation. Can you take a ballot from the hands of the saloon-keeper and vote to perpetuate his business and keep your pledge to discourage the drink traffic? Are you habitual drunkards? Help to smite the enemy that has robbed you of health, character and all that makes life worth living.

Are you fathers? If the traffic endures somebody's boys who are now growing up must be its customers. Have you any to spare for that purpose? Somebody's girls are blooming into womanhood to be drunkard's wives; a fate to which death is preferable. Have you daughters to give? If you are wise enough and strong enough to keep your own, some other family must give more than its share of children to be sent to dishonored and dishonorable drunkard's graves by the saloon.

Are you men? Then put away cowardly doubts of ability to enforce a law of your own making and strike a blow for purer government, clearer politics and the everlasting overthrow of the worst business that ever degraded mankind.

Are you women? You need no exhortation to join the grand army of redemption, for on you falls the chief sorrow, the endless misery, the unspeakable degradation wrought by the drink traffic.

Come one, come all, bringing every persuasive argument, every moral power, every social, business and friendly influence. Give time and personal work to the great cause, and the 18th of June in this year of grace shall, God willing, ring the death knell in this commonwealth of the crowning vice of the century, and as "Pennsylvania goes, so goes the union."

Another Divorce Inquiry.

A few years ago considerable commotion was caused in this community by numerous inquiries from different parts of the west concerning divorces that had been granted by the court at Mapleton. The subject was taken up by the papers in this county and for the benefit of those residing in the west numerous marked copies were sent to the places whence these inquiries came which very explicity stated that there was no such thing as a common Pleas court at Mapleton. Nothing more has been heard on the subject until a short time ago when we received a letter which read as follows:

Wichita, Kansas, March 12, 1889.
Clerk Common Pleas Court,
Mapleton Pa.,

Dear Sir: Will you kindly advise me if your records show a suit for divorce brought by William A. Turner against Myra A. Turner? If you find such a case will you kindly read the petition or complaint of the plaintiff and tell me what the grounds alleged are? Also tell me what a certified copy of the proceedings in the case would cost. An early reply will greatly oblige.

Very truly yours,
M. W. COULTER,
Treas'r.

The letter is written on letter paper of the Equitable Trust & Investment Company of which M. W. Coulter is treasurer, and a postage stamp is enclosed for a reply.

From the above and from the many previous inqniries of a similar character it seems evident that somewhere in the United States there is a mill grinding out divorces on the credit of the fictitious Common Pleas court of Mapleton. It smacks very much of the Illinois divorce mills.

Shade Gap News.

—Success to the ITEM.

—The mines are running on two thirds time.

—L. G. Cornelius visited friends in Saltillo Saturday last.

—Miss Gertrude Neeley is attending Normal school in Huntingdon.

—Rev. Haughawout has tendered his resignation as pastor at this place.

—Mr. Jno. Heckert has purchased a property in Shade Gap and will remove there shortly.

—Dr. Jones has nineteen steers ranging in weight from sixteen hundred to two thousand pounds.

—Mrs. Laughlin, an aged lady residing near Shade Gap, recently had an attack of paralysis, which terminated fatally.

—The church sociable held by the Methodist congregation of last week was a success, the proceeds netting nearly $100.

—Mrs. Hudson and daughter Lulu last week removed to Fannettsburg. Her son is located there and is engaged in the practice of medicine.

—The marriage of Mr. Jno. C. Taylor and Miss Amanda Swan occured on Wednesday evening of last week. They have the best wishes of a host of friends.

—Mr. Crause will open a select school Monday next to continue for a term of twelve weeks. He has some 40 scholars already secured, and will, no doubt, make the school a success as he is an old and experienced teacher.

G. W. WRIGHT,

—Dealer in—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

SEE what a cut we are making!—not in this advertisement, but at Store where the Goods can be had for prices named and no mistake. No Goods advertised that we have "just closed out." We are not sacrificing old goods to make room for new, but our Goods are always fresh and new. New Goods arriving daily and are being sold "away down" in price. This week brings us a fine line of Dry Goods and Notions. If you want to avail yourself of a selection of something nice, call early, as the prices will rid them out at short notice. Prices do quick work. We, also, have, as usual, a complete line of the necessaries of life. Anything usually kept in a first-class store, can be had here. Fresh Fish, once a week, or oftener, if necessary to supply the demand. ☞Look out for advertisement next week.

G. W. Wright.

A. J. FOSTER'S

HIGH PRICES

—FOR—

Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Feed, Etc., etc., etc.

Must be abandoned. With the ordinary wages paid to laboring men, they cannot afford to pay big profits for the necessaries of

LIFE.

Have you ever examined the goods and inquired the prices at my store? If you haven't, you should call NOW, and be convinced.

—GLASS—

ware, Fine Groceries; Provisions, Flour, Feed, Tobacco, Cigars, —Confectioneries, Etc.—

Fish! Fish! Fish!

Lake Shad and Lake Herring.

I have always on hand three different brands of—

FLOUR,

ranging in price from $1.30 to $1.45 per one-fourth Barrel. The **Globe Brand** is equal to any in the —market.—

—I also sell Pittsburgh Meat.—Hams, 13 cents; California Hams, 11½ cents; Sugar-cured Shoulders, 11 cents; Clear Side, 12 cents; Bacon, 10 cents. Lard, 12 cents.

—Store in—

—FRONT—

of Blacksmith Shop. You will find Shoes for Men, Women, and Children.

Compare Prices and Save Money!

You will also find on hand a full line of good Tinware at Low Prices. Also, a large stock of Canned Goods of the best brand in the market. See sample case for prices of Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Rice, Hominy, Prunes, Dried Fruits, etc. You will find almost everything kept in a First-class General Merchandise—

—STORE.—

Keystone Flouring Mills.

The People of Mapleton and Surrounding Country—

WILL find it to their advantage to patronize the Keystone Flouring Mills at Mapleton.

We always pay the highest market price for all kinds of grain, and sell as CHEAP and CHEAPER than any mill of our knowledge.

1st. Because we have reduced expenses to the minimum by doing our own work.

2nd. We buy our grain direct from producers, thus saving the middle man's profits.

3rd. We sell direct to consumer, and give our patrons the benefit of the dealer's profit.

For these reasons, it will pay any man to come direct to the mill and do all his buying.

We have constantly on hand—

Flour, Chop, Corn-Meal, Bran, Shorts, Corn, Ear & Shelled, Rye, Oats, Wheat, and wheat screenings.

—ALSO—

Anthracite, Bituminous, & Cannel Coal.

The following are our prices for the present:

"Royal" Flour, per cwt.,		$2.60
"Lola"	" "	2.30
Bran,	" "	1.00
Shorts,	" "	1.15
Corn Meal,	" "	1.60
Oats, per bushel,		.30 to .40
Rye, " "		.65
Corn (Shelled), per cwt.,		.60
" " " "		.60
Screenings,	" "	.50
Chop, per bushel,		1.00, 1.25, 1.50
" " ton,		19.00, 23,00, 27.00

Our "Royal" brand of Flour is second to none. We guarantee this to be Pure Unadulterated Flour.

Our "Lola" brand is as good as any buhr Flour, and is Strictly Pure.

Our Chops are made of Pure and Sound Grains, each lot being open to inspection and guaranteed to be as represented.

Arrangements have been made by which we will accept orders from any of the public works about town.

P. R. R. Ties will be taken in exchange for Flour and Feed, subject to Company inspection, balance to be paid in Cash.

Bark tickets, if drawn in our names, will be received for Flour and Feed by us, as cash, balance being paid in Money on sight.

Custom Work a Specialty.

Thankful for the liberal patronage we have received during the past year, we invite a continuance of the same. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Himes Bros.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, April 10, 1889.

BOROUGH DIRECTORY.

Burgess—Dr. J. G. Spangler.
Assistant-Burgess -W. B. Stone.
Councilmen—H. R. Gurd, J. B. Ewing, J. G. Gillam, W. H. Dunn, Marshall Yocum, A. Heeter.
Constable—James Montgomery.
High-Constable—S. P. Stubbs.
Tax-Collector & Treasurer— ———
School-Directors—A. M. Parker, Sec'y., A. Heeter. W. B. Stone, J. K. Robley, J. P. Wilson, Pres., B. F. Godard.
Judge-of-Election—A. Lamberson.
Inspectors—F. D. Heeter, B. F. Baker.
Assessor—A. M. Parker.
Auditors—G. W. Wright, I. N. Swope. V. B. McCarthy.
Borough-Clerk—I. N. Swope.
Justices-of-the-Peace—A. W. Swope, Philip Hooper.
Police-Officers—James Montgomery, R. N. McCarl.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I. O. O. F. meets every Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Rex' Hall. J. B. Ewing, N. G.; J. K. Gillam, Secretary.

Aldema Lodge, Daughters of Rebeka, No. 189, meets first and third Monday evenings of each month. H. H. Swope, N. G.; Miss Laura Gillam, Secretary.

Washington Camp, No. 59, Patriotic Order Sons of America meets every Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, in Rex's Hall. Juniata Council (White Degree) meets first Tuesday evening of each month, immediately after adjournment of Camp, Elmer E. Bell, President; George W. Wright, Secretary.

Harry Corbin Post, No. 200, G. A. R. meets first and third Friday evenings of each month, in Rex's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. C. L. Benscoter, pastor. Preaching every Sunday, alternating morning and evening. Sunday-school, 9 o'clock, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening. Young Men's prayer-meeting every Friday evening.

Church officials—Stewards, A. Heeter, T. M. Logan, H. H. Swope, I. N. Swope, J. P. Wilson, H. R. Gurd. Trustees, A. Heeter, D. H. Foster, R. S. Henderson, J. P. Wilson, Martin Wilson, A. Broombangh, H. R. Gurd, Benj. O'Connor. Superintendent, Sunday-school, D. H. Foster; Secretary, J. A. Brumbaugh.

Presbyterian Church—Rev. D. H. Campbell, pastor. Preaching every other Sabbath, alternating morning and afternoon (3 o'clock). Sunday-school, 9:30, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Sunday and Thursday evenings.

Church officials—Elders, W. H. Rex, A. W. Swope, Samuel Hatfield, B. F. Baker. Deacon, W. W. Wright. Trustees, V. B. McCarthy, Samuel Hatfield, W. W. Wright. Superintendent, Sunday-school, B. F. Baker; Secretary, W. E. Bitner.

U. B. Church—Rev. J. M. Cramer, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath, alternating morning and evening. Sunday-school, 9, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Thursday evening.

Church officials—Trustees, E. Robley, A. M. Parker, Philip Hooper, J. K. Robley, B. F. Godard. Leader, E. Robley; Assistant Leader, B. F. Slates. Steward, J. K. Robley. Superintendent, Sunday-school, B. F. Godard; Secretary, A. M. Parker.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Subscribe for the ITEM.

—Get your job-printing done at the ITEM office.

—Mr. D. M. Evans is visiting relatives at Cassville.

—There are 13 prisoners in Lewistown Jail---12 male and 1 female.

—Mrs. H. Potts visited her daughter who resides in Altoona, last week.

—Melvin Miller placed us under obligations last week for a lot of very nice sassafras root.

—Mr. G.W. Yocum has built a hew house on Hill street, to which his father moved last week.

—Rev. J. M. Cramer, pastor of the U. B. Church, last week moved from Mount Union to Mapleton.

—Wm. O'Conner returned home on Monday from a two-week's trip to Kansas and other western states.

—Among our callers this week were Messrs. J. C. Pheasant of Calvin and Oliver Stever, of Hare's Valley.

—Charles Stever has been ill for the past week with symptoms of typhoid fever. He is able to be about.

—Mr. J. G. Gillam left yesterday morning for Philadelphia to lay in his stock of spring and summer goods.

—Lewistown now has an electric lighter plant. The streets were lighted by electricity last Friday for the first.

—Mr. Samuel Machimer has succeed Mr J. K. Robley as engineer at Jackstown, Mr R. having resigned the position.

—Hon. L. E. Atkinson will be the orator of the day at Altoona on Memorial day. He is a fluent talker and a good orator.

—R. N. McCarl has broken ground for a new house on his lot onGrant street which he recently purchased of C. P. Dull.

—Mr. W. B. Stone, agent at this station, is enjoying a two-weeks vacation. Mr. L. W. Brenner, of McVeytown, is filling his position.

—The following postmasters have been appointed in this county by the present administration: W. J. Rutter, Orbisonia; W. J. Hampson, Three Springs.

—Some idea may be gathered of the enormous increase of the fruit-growing industry from the fact that in 1850 the fruit crop of the United States was valued at only $8,000,000, while in 1886 its value was $137,000,000.

—W. H. Dunn last week purchased W. H. Spanglers tin shop and will conduct the business in the future. Mr. Dunn is a good workman and deserves the patronage of the community.

—The farmers are complaining of the low prices they get for produce and not much wonder. The choices apples sell for 50 cents per bushel, potatoes 35 cents and cabbage can scarcely be disposed of at any price.

—The snails may give you considerable trouble when the roses start into growth, but by placing cabbage leaves among the plants they may be readily captured,as they will collect thereon, and can then be destroyed.

—The ITEM acknowledges itself under obligations to Messrs. Bruce Yocum. J. M. Miller, David Shore, J. A. Brumbaugh, W. H. Mounts. G. W. Morgan, A. B. Miller, D. H. Wallett, Harry Lamberson, and others for substantial favors.

—Mercurial ointment carefully used. is the easiest and surest remedy for lice on cattle, but it must be thoroughly robbed in where it cannot be licked off, and animals should not be exposed to wet for a few days after its application.

—Miss Annie M. Borst, well known to the people of this place, died, recently, at her home on Shaver's Creek. She was a pious lady and was much beloved. Her remains were interred a Petersburg..

—Nearly all poultry diseases are caused by cold. wet, want of cleanliness or bad feeding; in other words, by neglect somewhere. It is easier to guard against than to cure birds when they are ill, which is almost always a very unsatisfactory explanation.

—Mrs. John Butler, who resides on Jack's Mountain in Cass township is lying seriously ill. She and her daughter who lives with her are in needy circumstances. The good people of Hare's valley have been doing what they can to alleviate their suffering.

—In making a hotbed dig out fully two feet deep and save a considerable part of the subsoil to bank up the sides; then fill in with plenty of coarse, fresh manure. It may be necessary to have heat sometime, and sufficient manure should be used to supply it.

—An English writer of great experience and a close observer, in writing of a tour of inspetion of the agricultural interest of the United States, says "If American stockmen used more roots and less corn they would have to pay fewer visits to Europe for breeding animals."

—According to the German values of the albuminoids, fats and carbohydrates in stock foods, the digestible parts of a ton of oat straw have nearly 70 per cent., and of a ton of wheat straw nearly 56 per cent, of the value of the digestible portions of a ton of average meadow hay.

—The flouring mill at Mapleton is doing more business under its present management, than it has done at any previous time. Messrs. Himes Bros. are shipping more flour and feed away to other towns than is shipped here. This is remarkable, considering that from 5 to 8 ton of flour and feed per week were shipped to this place previous to the present lease.

—At the opera house last night the Beck family gave an exceedingly interesting entertainment. The performance was opened by an overture in which all the members appeared, playing upon stringed instrumedts tnd accompanied by a piano. As the different numbers of the program wore given the children gave exhibitions of their skill as musicians, little Ward, the youngest, appearing upon the stage at one time with a wheelbarrow in which he had thirteen instruments. He satisfied the audience that he could play each of the thirteen, and received several encores. The performance of the boys on the coppophome and bells won them the most liberal applause and several encores. Taken all in all the entertainment was pleasing, and shewed that the Beck family have musical talent of a superior order.---Lock Haven (Pa.) *Evening Express.*

This family will give an entertainmest in the band hall this evening. A portion of the proceeds are for the benefit of the band. If you want to spend a pleasant evening, go and hear them.

—The M. E. Sunday-school was reorganized Sunday, March 31th. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: D. H. Foster, superintendent; T. M Logan, assistant superintendeut; J. A. Brumbaugh, secretary; T. M. Logan, treasurer; A. M. Fisher, librarian. The hour for school was changed to 9 o'clock in the morning.

—Bring in the news! An editor might go through the street and ask a hundred people, What's the news? and ninety out of the lot would say, Nothing special. And yet fifty of that ninety know something which, if it is not found in the next paper, will astonish them, and disappoint them more, and perhaps make them madder than hornets. Don't be so afraid to spit out your information. If you are going away don't wait until you have been and came back, but let the editor know it, and thus help to make a good newsy paper.

—Harry Robley left last week for Wedron, Illinois, where he has a responresponsible and lucrative position.

—C. W. Mattern's new house in the eastern part of town is rapidly approaching completion. It will be a fine residence.

—Mr. W. H. Rex left yesterday morning to attend the sessions of the Huntingdon Presbytery which convened yesterday at Curwensville.

—The first quarterly meeting of this charge was held in the M. E. Church last Saturday and Sunday. Rev. M. K. Foster P. E. preached two splendid sermons. After the sunday morning service, the sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered. The business of the charge is in excellent condition.

—At the reorganization of the U. B. Sunday-school on the 31st ult., for the ensuing year the following officers were elected: B. F. Godard, superintendent; A. M. Parker, secretary; R. C. Fields, treasurer; George Curry and Thomas Skipper, librarians. The hour for Sunday-school was changed to 9 o'clock, a. m.

—A spark from a passing locomotive ignited the roof of Mr. Samuel Hatfield's house on the 29th ult. The bucket brigade did not succeed in extinguishing the flames until the roof was burned off. Mr. Hatfield desires to express his thanks to the citizens for the prompt aid rendered and for the careful manner in which his household goods were handled.

—George T. Numer recently purchased Thomas Law's barber shop and will continue the business. Mr. Numer has been in delicate health for some months and hopes to regain strength and at the same time have a means of livelihood. Mr. Law has moved to Johnstown. During his year's stay in Mapleton he made many warm friends. He is a noble Christian gentleman and we wish him success.

—Dell's ice cream rooms have been thoroughly refitted in anticipation of the usual large trade in congealed sweetness. Their ice cream has attained great popularity and customers will find accommodations more perfect this season than ever. Special attention has been given to the ladies' room. These rooms will be open for the season on Thursday evening of this week at which time the Mapleton cornet band will be present and will discourse some of their choicest selections.

—Our Presbyterian friends have commenced the work of remodeling their church. An addition of 18 feet will be built to the end of the church, the ceiling will be arched, a new roof will be put on, and new floors will be laid. When completed the church will be almost entirely new and will be a very neat edifice. The size of the structure will be 32x54. To make these improvements will necessitate an outlay of between $2500 and $2600. The contract for excavation and building walls has been awarded to J. D. Boring and for the superstructure to the Clearfield Lumber Company.

—District Deputy Grand Master, C. K. Horton installed the following officers of Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I. O. O. F. last Thursday evening: N. G., J. B. Ewing; V.G.,DavidShore;Secretary, J. K. Gillam; Assistant Secrerary, A. M. Kelley Warden. M. L. Rex: Conductor, G. D. Wood; R. S. to N. G., J. G. Gillam; L. S. to N. G., George W. Hall; Chaplain W. E. Bitner; O. G. Samuel Clemmens; I. G., D. M. Cowher; R. S. S. Harry Carothers; L. S. S., Perry White; R. S. to V. G., W. H. Mounts; L. S. to V. G. George Parmer; Representative to Grand Lodge, M. L. Rex.

—At the reorganization of the Presbyterian Sunday-school, Sunday, March 31, 1889, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: superintendent, B. F. Baker; assistant superintendent, V.B. McCarthy; secretary, W.E Bitner; treasurer, A.W.Swope; librarian. S. P. Stubbs. Mr. W H Rex tendered his resignation from Sunday-school work. In 1845, when a young man of but 18 years of age Mr. Rex organized the first Sunday-school in Bendersville, Adams county. In 1859 he came to Mapleton and in the summer of the same year he, assted by Col. John Donaldson, John Montgomery, and John Hamilton, organized the first Sunday-school in Mapleton in the building now occupied as a residence byMr. John W.Baker. Mr. Rex has been an energetic worker in the Sunday-school cause and it will not be such an easy matter as he supposes to retire from the work.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

AUDITOR'S REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE BOROUGH OF MAPLETON, FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 4, 1889.

Account of .W F. Gillam, Collector of Borough Duplicate for the year 1888. Tax, 5 mills.

DR.

To amount of Duplicate	$247.86	
To 5 per cent additional on on $24.96	1.25	
To refunding order	4.86	
	253.97	

CR.

By exonerations		1.15
By 5 per cent off of $135.94		6.79
By 3 per cent for collecting $129.37		3.88
By 5 per cent for collecting $118.29		5.91
By notices		.24
By Treasurer's receipts		236.00
		253.97

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Account of J. K. Robley, Treasurer Borough fund for the year 1888.

DR.

To amt. from 1887-88	136.03	
To amt. from Collector	236.00	
To amt. of fines	8.38	
To amt. of licenses	27.00	

CR.

By vouchers		329.46
By Auditor General's statement		.14
By 2 per cent on $329.46		6.59
Balance in Treasury		71.22
	407.41	407.41
To balance in Treasury	71.22	

Account of J. K. Robley, Treasurer Borough Debt Fund, Series I, for the year 1888.

DR.

To amt. from G. W. Wright, Burgess	200.00	

CR.

By vouchers		194.63
By 2 per cent for Treasurer		3.89
Balance in Treasury		1.48
	200.00	200.00
To balance in Treasury	1.48	

Account of J. K. Robley, Treasurer Borough Debt Fund, Series II, for the year 1888.

DR.

To amount from G. W. Wright, Burgess	375.00	

CR.

By vouchers,		8.10
By 2 per cent for Treasurer		.16
Balance in Treasury		266.74
	375.00	375.00
To balance in Treasury	366.74	

LIABILITIES OF BOROUGH.

Borough Debt, Series I	200.00
" " " II	375.00

ASSETS.

Balance in Treasury of Borough Fund	71.22
Balance in Treasury of Borough Debt, Series I	1.48
Balance in Treasury of Borough Debt, Series II	366.74
Balance uncollect'd of Borough Duplicate for 1883, said Duplicate in hands of Secretary	7.40
Liabilities in excess of assets	128.16
	575.00
To balance in Treasury	128.16

We, the undersigned Auditors of the Borough of Mapleton, being duly sworn, do certify that we have examined the orders, vouchers, and accounts of the Collector and Treasurer of said Borough, and find same to be as above satated.

Witness our hands this 8th day of April, A. D. 1888.

V. B. McCARTHY,
I. N. SWOPE,
GEO. W. WRIGHT, } Auditors.

BOOT And SHOE MAKER.

Having secured the services of W. B. Dickson, a first-class workman, I can assure patrons that their work will be done promptly and in a very satisfactory manner.

New Work a Specialty, and Good Fits Guaranteed.

Shop on Main Street, near P. R. R. station. Give us a call,

M. L. REX.

-:W. H. DUNN,:-

Practical Tin, Sheet-Iron, & Copper Worker.

ROOFING, SPOUTING, & ——JOB-WORK——

done in best style, at short notice. Parties desiring anything in my line, will find it to their advantage to patronize me. All work guaranteed. Located at W. H. Spangler's old stand.

J. G. Gillam.

SPRING is opening, and the general activity of the season is showing itself everywhere. In mercantile matters, there are signs of life; markets are becoming unsettled, and prices have an upward tendency in some lines of goods, while, in others, prices are going down. However, we are keeping abreast of the markets, and are driving bargains for our customers wherever possible.

In Groceries, prices are advancing, Coffees and Sugars showing a considerable increase in the past two weeks. We are selling these Goods about as low as they can be bought. Whenever there may be a decline in the market, our customers shall have the benefit of it. Prices in other Groceries are comparatively steady. We no not believe that Sugars will decline for some months, but may be mistaken in this.

It is about time to talk of Spring and Summer Dress Goods. We have a good Stock already in, but will have more next week. Prices are very reasonable in this line of Goods. We have Dress Goods from 12½ cents up. We think we have a superb stock of Dry Goods and notions, but you had better examine the stock and satisfy yourself. We have Prints, Ginghams, Sheetings, Muslins, Tickings, White Goods, Alpacas, Cashmeres, Hosiery, Gloves, etc. See the Goods.

There is nothing nicer in the way of wearing apparel, than a nice shoe. We have Fine Shoes for Ladies and gentlemen. Many on hand and more coming. Prices, way down.

We have Hats of all kinds, and at remarkable Low Prices. We can sell you Men's Hats from 50 cents, up; Youth's and Boy's Hats from 15 cents, up. We have nice Straw Hats, and will continue to carry a full line of Straw Goods.

Of course, we deal in Flour, Feed, Provisions, Hardware, Tinware, Queen's-ware, Lamps, Glassware, etc.

We invite you to our store to examine our Goods. You will be pleased with them, and you will find the prices right.

J. G. GILLAM.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

EPITOME OF NEWS GLEANED FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE STATE.

——Hiram Arters fell from an oil derrick and was instantly killed at Warren.

—— The body of an unknown man was found floating on the West Branch river at Northumberland.

——The Livingston Mills at Bristol, were sold to J. L. Grandin, of Tideoute. The price paid was $28,500.

——The family of John McBride, of Wilkesbarre, were poisoned by eating wild turnips, which they mistook for horseradish.

——Republican County Committee met at Warren and appointed May 4 next primary meetings and May 6 for convention days.

——The new barn of Van Lou in Nicholson Township was destroyed by fire with contents. It is supposed to have been set on fire.

——The Electric Light Company of Stroudsburg, at a meeting decided to put in an electric plant in the town. The capital stock is $15,000.

——The large Conewago stone quarries at Lancaster will resume operations in two or three weeks, giving employment to 400 hands.

——All the ice dealers of Lancaster have agreed on a scale of prices for the coming season, which will be a considerable advance on the prevailing rates.

——A Mrs. Annie Zachogner, of Detroit, is said to have killed her three husbands and the sister of her present husband, who lived in Allegheny City.

——Incendiary fires have been quite frequent in Loch Haven of late a reward of $3 0 has been offered by City Council for the apprehension of the guilty persons.

——Miss Mary Shay has been appointed postmistress of Watsontown. Miss Shay has served as postmistress of this place for several years, giving general satisfaction.

——The missionary fund of the Evangelical Association of Allentown, has by the will of David Yeakel, a bachelor, who died recently in Lower Milford Township, been increased by $5,000.

——A. F. Collier, a marble cutter of Lykens, while under the influence of liquor, fatally stabbed himself with a pocket knife. He leaves a wife and five children in indigent circumstances.

——James J. Rourke, assistant dispatcher of the Reading Railroad at Reading, while attempting to board an engine one of his legs got under the wheels, necessitating amputation below the knee.

——Elias Fetherolf, employed at the Standard Slate Quarry, Stinesville, while at work in the pit was killed by a derrick falling upon him. Deceased was 52 years of age and leaves a large family.

——The Water Board, of Reading, awarded the contract for finishing the pumps for the new Maiden Creek Water Works to the Worthington Pump Company of New York, at the price of $17,000.

——It is said the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will soon build a handsome two-story brick depot at East Stroudsburg. The present depot will be used for a freight depot and storage room.

——John Leidy slipped upon a ladder of the new Government building at Reading and fell a distance of about eighteen feet, striking upon his head and fracturing his skull. it is thought he can not recover.

——The old Moravian Church at Nazareth, is to be repaired and modernized. Cathedrel glass and memorial windows will be among new features. This old Moravian town is gradually assuming a new appearance.

——John Crowley, of Ferndale, became intoxicated, and while on his way home was waylaid and robbed of money and other articles. Charles and Hugh Gallagher and James Dagan were arrested for the crime.

——At a meeting of the Harrisburg Typographical Union J. Monroe Kreitor. Jr., was elected delegate to the meeting of the International Typographical Union to be held at Denver in June. George Long is alternate.

——According to the confession of Charles Kock of Allegheny City, the wife of John Thuenig hired him to murder her husband so that she could get the $2000 insurance on his life. The woman was arrested and put in jail, but denied the charge.

——The first public meeting of the Prohibition campaign at Harrisburg, has been announced under the auspices of the Good Templars. Colonel Demaree, State lecturer, will deliver a speech. All of last year's liquor licenses were renewed and one new stand opened in this borrough.

——The two Republican County Commissioners, of Stroudsburg, which constitute a majority, have decided to build a new courthouse. The Democratic commissioner is opposed to building. The new building is to cost about $75,000.

——Nicholas Brennan has contracted with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company to build four miles of track between Good Spring Station and Good Spring Colliery. About 150 men will be given employment.

——The body of a man was found in a thicket, near Morris, Tioga county, by Daniel Bowell, a few days ago. From appearances the remains had been lying in the place where found for many months and identification was impossible.

——The Edinboro *Independent*, edited and published by Samuel E. Phipps, at Edinboro, Erie county, fell into the hands of the sheriff on Sundry writs, amounting to $2,000. The paper was independent in politics and for the Prohibition amendment.

——Sherman, druggist, I. Edward Smith, drug clerk, and Howard Gardiner, who were arrested a few days ago, charged with removing and secreting goods, with the intention of defrauding creditors, at Stroudsburg, have made a settlement with Samuel L. Foulke, the principal creditor.

——At the annaul meeting of West Chester Lodge, 42, I. O. O. F., the following officers were elected: Noble Grand, John Carey, Jr.; vice grand, Frederick Reid; secretary A. M. Eachus; assistant secretary, E. B. Rodeboh; trustee, John W. Ramsey. The lodge occupied on this occasion their new hall.

——William Melloy, of Reading, while walking along the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was struck by a freight train and received probably fatal injuries. Melloy was intoxicated. He heard the danger signal of the locomotive, but he merely turned around and waved his hat to the trainmen.

——Owing to the opening of Blackwood and several other large collieries near Tremont, which will employ at least 1000 men and boys, forty blocks of dwelling houses will be erected during the Spring and Summer; also a $20,000 schoolhouse and a less costly one in Tremont Township.

——Thomas Keegan, an Irish resident of Juniata Township was buried at the advanced age of 108 years. He carried a pike in the Irish rebellion of 1798 and came to this country seventy-five years ago. His first vote was for Andrew Jackson and his last for Cleveland.

——Mrs. Hannah Fetzer, aged 78 years, of Allentown, has been granted a pension of $600 and back pension of $12 per month by the Government for the loss of a son. Mrs. Catharine Custard, residing in the upper end of the county, has also been granted a pension of $2,700 and $12 per month for the loss of a son during the war. She is 87 years of age.

——The annual county statement shows that the total expenses of Northampton county for 1888 were $149,491, including final payments on various improvements begun two years ago. The current expenses were $102,045. In 1887 the current expenses were $88,000.

——The lessee of the Silver Spring trout fishing preserve, Mr. Charles Metzger, of Harrisburg, made information against Parker Moore and P. Shroner, of Mechanicsburg, for unlawfully taking trout from the stream. Both of the alleged poachers were arrested but subsequently released on bail.

——John H. Kipp, of Newport, Perry county, after deeding his house to his late employer, William H. Kough, to partially recompense Mr. Kough for money stolen from him, has left town to start life anew elsewhere. Kipp's thefts were discovered by Detective Berrier, and when taken before a magistrate confessed.

——The call extended by the vestry of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church to Rev. W. G. Ware, of Wellsboro, Pa., to fill the vacant rectorship occasioned by Rev. Arthur C. Powell accepting the call to Grace Church at Baltimore (of this parish) has been accepted and he will take charge of the same May 1.

——A charter has been granted to the Rochester, Beaver Falls and Western Railway company; capital, $150,000. The length of the line will be about fifteen miles extending from a point on the Pittsburg and Western Railroad, in Wayne Township, Lawrence County, to Rochester, Beaver County, passing through Beaver Falls and New Brighton. John Reeves, of Beaver Falls, is president.

——The Postmaster General has appointed the following named fourth-class postmasters: Philip Steiner, Bakerstown; H. T. Harpel, Benjamin; Philip Fetter, Burgunde; D. W. Dale, Daleville; Albert Wright, Freehold; Absalom Kolb, Fruitville; E. J. Drum, Gouldsboro; J. S. Shirk, Grantville; T. A. Boak, Hughesville; William DeHaven, Linfield; John Berry, Loganton; J. W. Swartz, Middleburgh; J. Shenk, Mount Nebo.

——Catharine Shade was burned to death in a house at Lebanon. The house and barn of Ephrain Loudermilch was destroyed by fire. Loudermilch, his wife and two children escaped with slight bruises by jumping from the second-story windows, but Catharine Slade, their servant, was burned to death. Subsequently in endeavoring to subdue the flames Loudermilch was seriously injured.

——The shut-down of several of the coal works along the Monongahela river is said to be but the beginning of what will probably be a general shut-down in all the pools. An operator made the significant statement that within ten days all of the river mines would be shut down, and that work would not be resumed until the miners agreed to accept a reduction of one half cent per bushel, which would put the rate of mining at 2½ cents. If the works are all shut down nearly 5,000 miners will be thrown out of work along the Monongahela river.

——John Henran loved Mary Yanchig, but Mary's brothers objected, and a "White-Cap" notice was sent to the lover to keep away. This had no effect.

Mary's brother visited Henran's boarding house at Wilkes-Barre took him out, tied a rope around his neck, and dropping him to the ground dragged him over the street until he was nearly dead. He begged for mercy, which was granted on condition that he give up Mary. Her brothers, Howell and Stephen Yanchig, have been arrested.

——The furnace of the Warwick Iron Company has been in continous operation with no signs of a stoppage. The furnace of the Pottstown Iron Company, also in operation, is to be overbauled and improved by the addition of another large engine, a portion of which is already in position. All the works of Ellis & Lessig Steel and Iron Company are in operation, and a large addition is being built to their plant. This firm recently advanced their puddlers' wages 25 cents per ton. Glasgow Iron Company, Potts Bros. Iron Company, Limited, and the Philadelphia Bridge Works are all going. Matters might be much worse in Pottstown.

A Hillside Miner's Lucky Purchase

We heard a gentleman remark the other day that Jack Lawler, of the Hill side, was naturally lucky, and as proo said that shortly after the discovery of hi famous mine he let a contract to Jo Howell to sink so many feet, Joe to hav the ore he took out. He selected his ore which ran about $200 a ton, and threw aside a great quantity which he consid ered too low grade to handle, and finall sold it to Lawler for a mere song, whic Lawler bought in good faith, not having any idea of its value. Imagine his sur prise and joy on bringing some of it t town and finding that it ran $500 pe ton. Of course this looked like luck but Jack never waited for luck, but wen forward with a strong arm and stou heart to hew his own way. There is a fine selection of samples from this min in County Treasurer Waddell's office, al selected within the past week. Ther can be seen a red-looking ore that run $1100 to the ton, and some green looking rock that runs $480 in silver and thirty ounces in gold. Below the wate line the ore is all sulphide, while tha above the water line is chloride. Th greater depth attained the larger become the ledge. As regards richness, there is no difference between the chloride and sulphide ore.—*Prescott (Arizona) Courier.*

How Rats Steal Eggs.

A buxom German woman runs a lunch counter in Spring street. While serving a customer with a liberal supply of Frankfort sausages mit sauerkraut the other day, she saw a rat glide under the counter. "Does you know de rat steal mine eggs?" said she. "It was funny like, too. Der rat can't steal an egg all by himself. so he lays down on his back und puts hi feet aroundt der egg. Den comes out o his hole another rat und he takes der firs rat mit his tail in his mout und drags him, rat, egg und der whole business, down inter der hole. Dot's der way dem rats steal mine eggs, mine friendt."—*Los Angeles (Cal.) Tribune.*

The quantity of tea arriving in Yokohama from the beginning of the season to December 15, 1888, was 17,825,000 pounds, against 19,830,000 in 1887. The stock on hand was 233,000, against 511,500 pounds last year.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR APRIL 14.

Lesson Text: "The Rejected Son," Mark xii., 1-12—Golden Text: John i., 11—Commentary.

1. "And He began to speak unto them by parables." This is one of the many parables and discourses which He spoke in the temple and on the Mount of Olives on Wednesday, the fourth day in Passion week. Our lesson to-day is one of the last messages of Christ to Israel ere they crucify Him, in which He tells them of God's great care of them, and their awful treatment of His servants and finally of His own Son.

"A certain man planted a vineyard," so say Mark and Luke, while Matthew calls him "a certain householder" (Mat. xxi., 33). From Ps. lxxx., 8-19; Isa. v., 1-7, we learn that the vineyard of the Lord of Hosts is the house of Israel, and the men of Judah His plant." As to the hedge and winefat and tower indicating His great care of His vineyard, that also is fully described in the passages referred to, and he says: "What could have been done more to my vineyard that I have not done in it?" The husbandmen of the parable are evidently the shepherds, the rulers, who ought to have cared for the vineyard and rendered the owner the fruit thereof. God separated Israel from other nations, delivered them from Egypt, brought them near to Himself and made them His peculiar treasure, giving them prophets and priests and dwelling Himself in their midst, that they might glorify Him and make Him known to other nations as the only living and true God.

2. "He sent a servant that He might receive the fruit." Surely this was reasonable, after He had bestowed such loving care upon them. The servants were the prophets, as it is written: "I sent unto you all My servants, the prophets" (Jer. xliv., 4); and the fruit He expected was righteousness and obedience and some gratitude for mercies bestowed.

3. "They caught and beat him and sent him away empty." Micaiah was smitten, imprisoned and fed on bread and water (II Chron. xviii., 23, 26); Jeremiah was smitten and put in the stocks (Jer. xx., 2), and was told that he spoke falsely and that God had not sent him (Jer. xliii., 2).

4. "Again He sent unto then another servant." We would think that the ill-treatment of one servant would lead the owner of vineyard to punish the husbandmen and remove them from the care of the vineyard, but the name of the owner is "the Lord, the Lord God, merciful and gracious, long suffering, and abundant in goodness and truth" (Ex. xxxiv, 5, 6), and it is written of Him that though they believed not, hearkened not, understood not, remembered not, nevertheless He saved them for His name's sake, and many times did He deliver them, forgiving them but taking vengeance upon their inventions. (Ps cvi., 7, 8, 24, 25-43; xcix., 8.)

5. Yet another He sends in His love and long suffering, only to be treated worse than the former ones; "they were stoned, they were sawn asunder, were tempted, were slain with the sword; they wandered about in sheepskins and goatskins; being destitute, afflicted, tormented; of whom the world was not worthy; they wandered in deserts, and in mountains, and in dens and caves of the earth."

6. "Having yet, therefore, one Son, His well beloved, He sent Him also last unto them, saying they will reverence My Son." Now He speaks of Himself as the only begotten of the Father, the prophet like unto Moses, the antitype of all priests and prophets the true servant of Jehovah (Isa. xlii., 1).

7, 8. "This is the heir, come let us kill Him." Instead of reverence and respect for the only Son of their gracious and loving Lord, this is their language. As when Joseph's brethren saw him coming they said: "Behold, this dreamer cometh, come now therefore and let us slay him" (Gen. xxxvii., 19, 20), so these Jewish brethren of Christ conspire against Him and determine to kill Him. He is the true Joseph, separate from His brethren, the shepherd, the stone of Israel (Gen. xlix., 22-26); but as Joseph's brethren afterward bowed down to him and accepted him as their deliverer and the nourisher of them and their children, so Israel shall yet bow down to this same Jesus and accept Him as their deliverer, their own Messiah.

9. "He will come and destroy the husbandmen, and will give the vineyard unto others." This is their answer to His question: "What shall therefore the lord of the vineyard do?" (Matt. xxi., 41.) Jesus also adds: "Therefore I say unto you, the Kingdom of God shall be taken from you, and given to a nation bringing forth the fruits thereof." (Matt. xxi., 43.) In order to understand this we must distinguish between the covenant with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, which still holds good and shall be fulfilled to Israel notwithanding their disobedience (Mic. vii., 20; Jer. xxxi., 35-37), and the special covenant with Israel at Horeb, to make them a kingdom of priests, an holy nation, a peculiar treasure, if they would only be obedient and keep God's covenant (Ex. xix., 5, 6). This last covenant was not made with their fathers, but with them as a nation at Horeb (Duet. v., 2, 3), and it is this which by the rejection of their Messiah is now lost to them and given to the called out ones from Jews to Gentiles, the church, which Peter calls "a royal priesthood, an holy nation, a peculiar or purchased, people" (I. Pet. ii., 9); and who are also called "kings and priests unto God" (Rev. i., 6; v., 10). From these called out ones, the body of Christ, the branches of the true vine, the Lord of the vineyard now expects much fruit, and He has told us that the way to bear fruit is to abide in Him, continue in His love, and patiently submit to the purging or cleansing which He sees that we from time to time need.

10. "Have ye not read this Scripture?" No doubt they had read it, but they had not observed it, they had not received it, they had read it blindly, just as we so often read the Scriptures, from a sense of duty, without stopping to think what they mean or what they say to us individually.

11. "This was the Lord's doings, and it is marvelous in our eyes." God is quietly but surely working out His eternal purpose which He purposed in Christ Jesus (Eph. i., 9-11; iii., 11), and when it is all complete we shall say concerning it all: "This is the Lord's doing," and not only shall it be wonderful in the eyes of the church and in the eyes of Israel, but also in the eyes of the whole world.

12. "They sought to lay hold on Him, but feared the people." His hour had not quite fully come to give Himself up to them, and therefore they could not touch Him. No one can touch a child of God or harm a hair of its head without His permission; and if we are found in the way of duty we need fear no evil, for we shall surely stay in this mortal body till our work is done; then glorious rest with Christ in Paradise, and at the resurrection of the just a body just like Jesus's body and glory indescribable.

"They left Him and went their way." That is what the rich young man did, and all before and since who have not received Jesus. He is the only way to rest and true happiness; those who prefer their own way will never find either. What does your soul say? Self or Christ, your way or His way?—*Lesson Helper.*

A. T. ROGERS, of Americus, Ga., has a $50 bill of 1778, and an 18-pence shinplaster of 1776.

Did It Elect Harrison?

The following appeared in a Minnesota paper: "Members of the Democratic party have been using all subterfuges to account for their overwhelming defeat, and numerous are the causes alleged.

"I was talking with several of the vanquished on Fourth Street the other day, opposite a bill board, and one of the party exclaimed: "If it had not been for the closeness of the National Committee in the expenditure of money, we would have elected our man. The Republicans advertised their man like a circus." Several of the party remarked that no advertising was done except small announcements in the papers, and a few "hangers" on the dead walls.

"Hangers?" said our informant. "What do you call that but a circus poster?" pointing to a twelve-sheet medicine poster on the bill board, bearing the cuts of General Harrison and his grandfather.

"If the Democrats had advertised like that, Cleveland would have been re-elected."

The poster referred to was one of the familiar black and white Log Cabin Sarsaparilla posters sent out by an enterprising firm engaged in the manufacture of old log-cabin home-cures, under the name of Warner's Log Cabin Remedies, and among other equally valuable articles includes the famous Log Cabin Sarsaparilla, which is everywhere recognized as the best of all spring medicines and stands without a rival for the cure of all disorders which are the results of impure blood.

The spring time of the year is the season when the system needs renovating; the long winter has caused the blood to become filled with impurities.

There exists no better means to aid and strengthen the system at such an urgent period than the use of Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla, which speedily restores the blood to a pure and healthy state, which insures health and happiness.

The reputation of the firm putting out the medicine is above reproach, and is the same firm which manufacturers Warner's Safe Cure, the standard remedy for the cure of all those diseases peculiar to the kidneys as well as those which are the results of disease in those organs, and which has met with such phenomenal success for the past ten years.

We understand that the posters referred to made their appearance in many parts of the country sometime prior to the Chicago Convention which nominated General Harrison as a candidate for the Presidency—hence the use made of the portraits of the Harrisons, father and grandson—was either the result of remarkable political foresight or in accordance with the historical association of the old Log Cabin with the name of Harrison.

Eating Muskrat.

"Did I ever eat muskrat?" said Deputy Register James A. Visger. "Well, I should remark. It's the nicest, gamiest and most delicious meat you ever put into your mouth. But you have to look out when you catch 'em. See that finger?"

Mr. Visger held up the index finger of his right hand. It was all scared and mutilated at the top.

"I had speared twenty-six muskrats that day, about thirty years ago. It was down on the River Ecorse. When I had speared one fellow I took hold of him by the head instead of the tail, and he nearly took that finger off. But I would sooner eat one muskrat than five pounds of porterhouse steak. When the boys used to go on a muskrat hunt in the old days, and catch fifteen or twenty apiece, they would sit down in the muskrat houses play cards to see who would win the lot. It generally ended by one man winning the whole pile, and he would go staggering home under a load of 150 to 200 rats.—*Detroit Journal.*

The Palm Tree.

Among the Indians of Brazil there is a tradition that the whole human race sprang from a palm tree, says Vick's *Magazine*. It has been a symbol of excellence for things good and beautiful. Among the ancients it was an emblem of victory, and, as such, was worn by the early Christian martyrs, and has been found sculptured on their tombs. The Mohamedans venerate it. Certain trees, said to have been propagated from some originally planted by the prophet's daughter, are held sacred and the fruit sold at enormous prices. The day upon which Christ entered Jerusalem, riding upon the colt of an ass, is called Palm Sunday, being the first day of the Holy Week. In Europe real palm branches are distributed among the people. Goethe says:

In Rome, on Palm Sunday,
They have the true palm,
The cardinals bow reverently
And sing old psalms.
Elsewhere these songs are sung mid olive branches;
More southern climes must be content with the sad willow.

The books relating to the religion of Buddha were nearly all of them written upon the leaves of the fan palm, and by missionaries they have been used in the place of paper. The noble aspect of this tree, together with its surpassing utility, has caused it to be called "the prince of the vegetable kingdom," and it has been immortalized in history, mythology and poetry.

South Dakota's Boom.

South Dakota is now engaging public attention through her recent achievement of statehood, as well as by the phenomenal growth and the rapid development of her wonderful agricultural resources, and the advantages offered to home-seekers and persons desiring safe and profitable investments. A new pamphlet containing recent letters citing the actual experiences of reliable residents, and other valuable information relating to Dakota, will be mailed free upon request by E. P. WILSON, No. 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A BILL recently brought into the States General of the Netherlands by the Minister of Justice, makes provisions for the prevention of excessive labor of youthful persons and women.

To-Night and To-Morrow Night.

And each day and night during the week you can get at all druggists' Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, acknowledged to be the most successful remedy ever sold for the cure of Coughs, Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and Consumption. Get a bottle *to-day* and keep it always in the house, so you can check your cold at once. Price 50c and $1. Sample bottles free.

THE business of the London Stock Exchange amounts annually to $22,500,000,000.

A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in its virtues that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. Resp'y,
H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren St., N. Y., will receive the recipe free of charge.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

Spring Sickness

May be avoided by taking the popular spring medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla, in season. If you have not felt well during the winter, if you have been overworked, or closely confined in badly ventilated rooms or shops, you need a good tonic and blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Take it early and you will ward off attacks of disease or escape the effects of impure blood and that tired feeling so common in the spring. Do not delay. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now.

"I wish to state the benefit I derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have used it in the spring for three years for debility and can say that I gained in flesh and strength after using one bottle. It also cured me of sick headache."—MRS. F. H. ANDREWS, South Woodstock, Conn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Juniper Berries, and other well known vegetable remedies, in such a peculiar manner as to derive the full medicinal value of each. It will cure, when in the power of medicine, scrofula, salt rheum, sores, boils, pimples, all humors, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, indigestion, general debility, catarrh, rheumatism, kidney and liver complaints. It overcomes that extreme tired feeling caused by change of climate, season, or life, and imparts life and strength to the whole system.

"For five years I was sick every spring, but last year began in February to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I used five bottles and have not seen a sick day since."—G. W. SLOAN, Milton, Mass.

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Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

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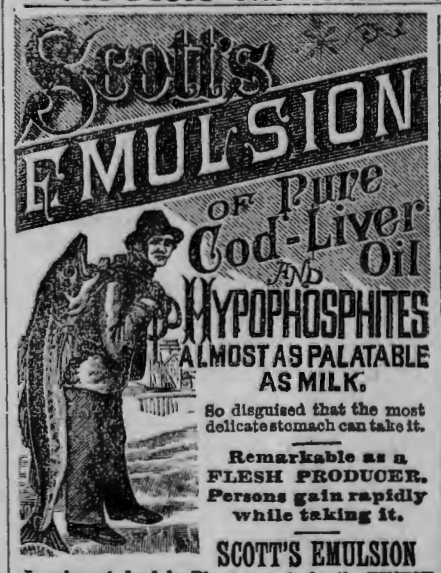

ALMOST AS PALATABLE AS MILK.

So disguised that the most delicate stomach can take it.

Remarkable as a FLESH PRODUCER. Persons gain rapidly while taking it.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Is acknowledged by Physicians to be the FINEST and BEST preparation of its class for the relief of CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, and CHRONIC COUGHS.

ALL DRUGGISTS. Scott & Bowne, New York.

NYNU—14

I suffered from catarrh 12 years. The droppings into the throat were nauseating. My nose bled almost daily. Since the first day's use of Ely's Cream Balm have had no bleeding, the soreness is entirely gone. D. G. Davidson, with the Boston Budget.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Late Principal Examiner, U. S. Pension Bureau, Att'y at Law, Washington, D. C., successfully prosecutes claims—original, increase, re-rating, widows', children's and dependent relatives'. Experience: 3 years in last war, 15 years in Pension Bureau, and attorney since then.

PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST. Sold by Druggists.

TRADE MARK. Genuine Nellis Forks, (SINGLE OR DOUBLE HARPOON.) Secured by selecting those having imprint of our Trade Mark will avoid infringers and counterfeiters. If not sold by your dealers address A. J. NELLIS MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE
BEST IN THE WORLD. Get the Genuine. Sold Everywhere.

ATLAS of U. S. and World 25c.
151 Pages. 91 Full-Page Maps. Many of them colored. Also a vast amount of information relative to different States and Countries, Form of Government, Farm Products and Value, &c. Only 25c. in stamps. Address BOOK PUB. HOUSE, 134 Leonard St., N. Y.

Write for circulars. HEGE'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, $160

FARMERS' SAW MILL.
With Universal Log Beam and Simultaneous Set Works, also Engines, Wood Planers. Manufactured by SALEM IRON WORKS, SALEM, N. C.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.
LOW PRICE RAILROAD LANDS & FREE Covernment LANDS.
MILLIONS of ACRES of each in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. SEND FOR Publications with Maps describing the best Agricultural, Grazing and Timber Lands now open to Settlers. Sent free. Address CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

Taylor's Hospital Cure for Catarrh

Warranted to give satisfaction or money refunded. Sold on ten days' trial. Price complete $2.50. For pamphlets and terms of sale address City Hall Pharmacy, No. 264 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE.—1,900 Acres Timber Land in Tucker Co., W. Va., near Hendricks, on W. Va. C. R. Heavily timbered; Poplar, Ash, Oak, Cherry, Walnut, &c. Price $14.00 per acre. Title perfect. Address E. W. McNEIL, Old Fields, Hardy Co., W. Va.

SWEPT BY A GALE.

Terrific Storms Throughout Virginia and Maryland.

The United States Ship Pensacola Sunk at Norfolk.

A dispatch from Norfolk, Va., says: Thunder and lightning, hail and snow and a howling gale were what the people in this vicinity were treated to the other day. This continued all day and changed at 10 o'clock at night to a regular cyclone, the wind blowing upward of fifty-four miles an hour until 5 o'clock that morning. The wind came from the northeast, and blew into the harbor and its tributaries a tide which, at high water was eighteen inches higher than ever recorded before.

The United States ship Pensacola sank in drydock, where she was being prepared for sea. Her sea valves had been opened for inspection and another one was being cut. The tide flooded the dock and she filled with water, and, getting off her keel, sank before she could be got in position again. A diver will have to be sent down and her valves stopped up and the ship pumped out. The Simpson Drydock was flooded and the damage may reach $40,000.

The lower part of the city was flooded by the tide, and fire broke out on Water street, caused by slacking lime on the wharf of John O. Gamage & Son. The entire block, with the exception of Savage, Son & Co.'s, commission merchants, was in flames. The old Cotton Exchange building, containing about 800 bales of cotton, and the warehouse of J. W. Perry & Co., containing about 600 bales of cotton, were totally destroyed. Santos & Bro., coal dealers, lost everything except their office building; Batchelder & Collins, coal, lumber and lime, are damaged to the amount of $4000, John A. Gamage's loss, including building, is $10,000. The loss on buildings and stock destroyed in this block is estimated at $150,000, partly insured. It is probable that the losses sustained by the wholesale grocery merchants from the water forced into their warehouses by the unprecedented tide will nearly equal this amount. Hundreds of barrels of sugar and flour and other goods are ruined. During the storm the roofs of the Opera House, Masonic Temple and many dwellings were torn off, and the Virginia Beach Railroad depot is badly injured and the track for hundreds of yards is seriously damaged.

In Portsmouth fire destroyed the lime and lumber yard of Trugie & Hill. The wires along the coast were all down.

The snowstorm began at Charlottesville, Va., early in the morning and continued through the night. The telegraph wires were badly broken down along the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Richmond and Danville railroads and all trains were delayed. The electric light wires were down in the city.

The worst storm of the season prevailed at Richmond, Va. It commenced with thunder and lightning, and was followed by rain, hail and snow, augmented by high wind. At nine o'clock the snow and wind showed no abatement, and reports denoted the storm general throughout the State.

A furious snowstorm and blizzard prevailed at Winchester, Va., all day, snow falling to the depth of fourteen inches, as much as has fallen during the entire winter. At 10:30 o'clock, while the snow was falling rapidly, a loud clap of thunder from southeast startled the citizens. The winds were very high all day. Telegraph wires were down in all directions. This is the severest storm this late in the season for years.

The storm in Washington badly interrupted electrical communication and workmen were busy all day repairing damaged telegraph and telephone wires. There are 384 poles down between Alexandria and Fredericksburg, Va.

The barge Sunrise, bound from Norfolk for New York with coal, was towed to a buoy in Delaware Bay and anchored by the tug B. W. Morse during a heavy gale. At midnight the barge foundered. The Captain, his wife and two children and one seaman were lost. Joseph Coyle was the only survivor of the wreck.

Coyle, in the open boat drifted ashore near the Government pier. He was picked up in an exhausted condition by one of the crew of the Lewes Life-Saving Station.

A dispatch from Baltimore says: Reports coming in from the counties in the State show the storm to have been a very peculiar one. The snow and rain was accompanied by thunder and lightning, and much damage was done. Near Mount Airy rain began to fall in torrents and continued until at about 2 P. M., when the snow began. In some places it was from eight to ten inches deep. A terrific gale of wind was blowing, and the snow was blinding. A singular feature of the storm was that while the snow fell there were continuous peals of thunder and vivid flashes of lightning. From Knoxville down the telegraph poles and wires were strewn in all directions. Throughout the State nearly all the wires were down. On the bay the wind blew a gale.

FIRE IN SAVANNAH.

Fifty Buildings Burned, Causing a Loss of $1,500,000.

The fire which recently swept a number of business houses and dwellings at Savannah, Ga., out of existence, was the most extensive in the history of the city. The loss is undoubtedly over $1,500,000.

The fire broke out during the evening and rapidly assumed proportions of a conflagration. The local fire department was inadequate to cope with the flames, and the Mayor of Atlanta was asked by telegraph to send all the firemen he could spare.

That half of Savannah was not swept from the face of the earth is little short of miraculous. The halt of the conflagration after it had burned out the Independent Presbyterian Church and its chapel, together with three adjoining dwellings, was not due to human efforts, because at that point not a single engine or stream of water was available against the destruction. The total number of buildings burned is estimated at fifty.

The Independent Presbyterian Church, a four-story brick building, and the new brick arsenal of the Savannah Guards Battalion, were destroyed.

The fire also swept along the north side of South Broad, from Whitaker street to within one house of Bull street, the structure left being a large brick residence owned by Dr. Daniel Hopps.

THE total appropriations made by each of the several Congresses since 1874 are as follows: Forty-third, $649,794,991; Forty-fourth, $594,643,272; Forty-fifth, $703,605,953; Forty-sixth, $727,696,603; Forty-seventh, $777,685,948; Forty-eighth, $655,269,402; Forty-ninth, $746,243,514; Fiftieth, $817,878,075. Total, $5,627,817,561.

TRIALS of the pneumatic dynamite guns aboard the new cruiser Vesuvius demonstrate that they can fire more than five shots each in ten minutes, as required by contract.

LATER NEWS.

A. G. SPALDING, of Chicago, and his party of baseball players who left San Francisco last fall arrived in New York city after a tour around the world.

ISAAC RICH & CO., the oldest fish house in Boston, are financially embarrassed. Their liabilities are placed at $200,000. The firm was part owner of the steamer Haytien Republic, which was seized at Hayti. The troubles at Hayti are said to have had much to do with the firm's trouble.

DOWNS & FINCH, shirt manufacturers of New York city, with large factories at Jamesburg, Bordentown and Hightstown, N. J., regarded as the leading firm in the business in the United States, have failed for $500,000.

AT Frankfort, Ind., William Pray shot and killed his wife, and then shot himself through the head, inflicting a mortal wound.

AT a revival meeting at Calhoun, Ky., J. W. White, Sheriff of the county, confessed that thirteen years ago he stole $1000 from the county. He made restitution at once.

COMMODORE BENHAM has taken command of the navy yard at Mare Island, Cal.

THOMAS WASHINGTON, fourteen years old, was put off an engine near Charleston, W. Va. He returned and struck Engineer Spriggles on the head with a pump handle, knocking him down, and then beat him to death.

THE President has appointed Joel B. Erhardt Collector at the Port of New York. Colonel Erhardt was the Republican candidate for Mayor of New York last November, and is a prominent party leader in the Metropolis.

CORNELIUS VAN COTT was appointed Postmaster of the city of New York by the President. Mr. Van Cott is a State Senator, and like Colonel Erhardt has been for years a Republican leader in New York city politics.

A PARCEL post convention between the United States and the Leeward Islands, has been signed by Postmaster-General Wanamaker.

SCHUYLER DURYEE has been appointed chief clerk of the Patent Office. He is forty-two years of age and was born in New Jersey.

THE Secretary of the Navy has formally accepted the gunboat Yorktown.

THE 6000 tusks of ivory, which the African explorers Stanley and Emin Bey are reported to have with them, are valued at $600,000.

A NEPHEW of Guzman Blanco, ex-President of Venezuela, who committed forgery to the amount of $23,000, has been arrested in Mexico while trying to escape to the United States.

A NEW Peruvian Ministry has been formed, with Pedro Alejandrino de Solar as Premier.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has returned to New York city from his trip to Cuba and Florida and resumed the practice of law.

A RECEPTION was given to Secretary Tracy by the Brooklyn Club in Brooklyn.

ORDERS were issued for the entire Pennsylvania division of the National Guard to go to New York and participate in the ceremonies incident to the centennial of Washington's inauguration.

THE extensive ax, shovel and saw factories of Hubbard & Co., at Pittsburg, Penn., were totally destroyed by fire. The loss will be fully $500,000.

BILL MORAN, the "Terror of Flat Top," a West Virginia coal mining region, was killed after a most desperate fight. One officer was fatally injured.

MARK FRANCIS, a colored man who was hanged at Lebanon, Ky., on March 29, was not killed, and was resuscitated by his friends. He is now at large.

RICH deposits of gold have been discovered at Bear Paw Mountain, Montana.

THE cashier of a bank in Anoka, Minn., has disappeared with $100,000.

A NEW Chinese Minister has been appointed to Washington. His name is Tsin Kook Yan. He is a man of scholarly attainments, and holds high rank as a member of the Imperial Academy of Pekin.

THE President and Mrs. Harrison entertained Governor and Mrs. Alger, of Michigan, and the First Assistant Postmaster-General and Mrs. Clarkson at dinner at the White House.

ASSISTANT SERGEANT-AT-ARMS JAMES CHRISTIE, of the United States Senate, has just died of pneumonia. He had been a Senate employe for twenty-five years.

SECRETARY WINDOM ordered the dismissal of Captain Herbert Beecher, a son of Henry Ward Beecher, from the Government service. In 1885 Cleveland appointed him Collector of Customs at Fort Townsend, Washington Territory.

THE President made the following appointments: Eben E. Rand, of Maine, to be Appraiser of Merchandise in the District of Portland and Falmouth, Me.; George O. Sturgiss, of West Virginia, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of West Virginia, and Hugh B. Lindsay, of Tennessee, to be United States District-Attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee.

COLONEL H. L. SWORDS, formerly Sergeant-at-Arms to the Republican National Committee, has been appointed Inspector of Furniture in the Treasury Department.

THE Dowager Duchess of Cambridge, aunt of Queen Victoria, is dead, aged ninety-two.

HUNDREDS of houses have been destroyed by fire at Surat, India. The loss is placed at $1,000,000.

CONSIDERABLE distress prevails along the Panama Canal. There are still over 3000 persons on the line of the works who are in a destitute condition. Some deaths from starvation have already been reported.

THE BIG CELEBRATION.

Completed Official Programme of the Exercises.

The following is the official programme of the Washington Centennial Celebration exercises at New York:

Wednesday, April 17.—Formal opening of the Loan Exhibition of Historical Portraits in the assembly room of the Metropolitan Opera House, at 8 P. M.

Monday, April 29—Arrival of the President and Cabinet at 11 o'clock, A. M., at Elizabethport, where they will embark at once for New York city on the United States steamer Despatch. Governors, Commissioners and other guests will embark at 9.30 o'clock, A. M., on the steamer Erastus Wiman at the ferry slip foot of West Twenty-third street, and proceed to Elizabethport and to meet the Despatch and accompany her to the city. The steamer Sirius will also accompany the Despatch.

The line of United States war ships, yachts and steamboats will be formed in the upper bay and after saluting will follow in this order: 1, President: 2, Governors and Commissioners; 3, other guests. On arrival at the foot of Wall street, a barge manned by shipmasters from the Marine Society of New York, Captain Ambrose Snow, coxswain, will row the President ashore. He will then be received by Chairman William G. Hamilton, of the Committee on States. The Presidential party will be escorted to the Equitable Building, where a collation will be served and a reception given. This will consume the time from 2 until 4 o'clock. After the reception at the Equitable Building the President and Governors will proceed to the City Hall, under military escort, where there will be a public reception in the Governor's room, from 4 to 5 o'clock.

In the evening occurs the Centennial Ball.

Tuesday, April 30—Services of thanksgiving in the churches of New York and throughout the country at nine o'clock A. M.

A special service of thanksgiving will be given at St. Paul's Church at nine o'clock A. M., which the President will attend.

At 10 A. M. the commemorative Centennial exercises will take place on the south front of the Sub-Treasury Building, the scene of the inauguration ceremony on April 30, 1789. The exercises will consist of prayer by the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, a poem by John Greenleaf Whittier, an oration by Chauncey M. Depew and an address by President Harrison and benediction by the Most Rev. Michael Augustine Corrigan, Archbishop of New York.

After these exercises the military parade will take place under command of Major-General John M. Scofield. The right of line is given to the military and naval cadets, followed by the troops of the regular army, and the National Guard in the following order, each State contingent being headed by its Governor and his staff: Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, Virginia, New York, North Carolina and Rhode Island. The other States will follow in the order in which they were admitted into the Union. Following will be two hundred companies of the Loyal Legion, and then the posts of the Grand Army.

The route will be up Broadway to Waverley place, to Fifth avenue to Fifty-ninth street. The reviewing stand will be at Madison Square and Twenty-fourth street.

From 5 to 7 o'clock a reception will be given the President by the Art Committee at the Loan Exhibition rooms in the Metropolitan Opera House. At 7 o'clock P. M. the banquet will occur.

Wednesday, May 1—The Industrial and Civic parade.

Wednesday, May 8—Close of the Loan Exhibition.

STANLEY AND EMIN.

A Report That They are Marching Together to the East Coast.

Advices received at Brussels, Belgium, from Stanley Falls state that Arabs who have arrived there report that Henry M. Stanley and Emin Pasha were heard from in February. They were then marching toward Zanzibar, with several thousand men, women and children. They also had 6000 tusks of ivory. The Arabs who brought news of Stanley and Emin arrived at Stanley Falls in February. They claimed to have seen Stanley several months before that time.

This report, says the New York *Post*, seems to be a confirmation of the rumor, published recently, that Stanley was on his way to the East Coast, and it would also indicate that he had safely rejoined Emin according to the plan mentioned in the letter just published, and that the latter had determined finally to return to civilization with all the men, women and children attached to his command. This would apparently fulfil the main object of Stanley's expedition, although there is a political side to it yet to be explained.

THE MARKETS.

14 NEW YORK.			
Beeves	3 70	@ 5	15
Milch Cows, com. to good	25 00	@45	00
Calves, common to prime	5 00	@ 7	50
Sheep	3 75	@ 6	25
Lambs	4 00	@ 6	50
Hogs—Live	5 25	@ 5	40
Dressed	5	@	8
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 00	@ 4	75
Patents	5 15	@ 6	40
Wheat—No. 2 Red	87⅛	@	88
Rye—State	57	@	61
Barley—Two-rowed State	73	@	74
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	41	@	44
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	39
Mixed Western	30	@	33
Hay—No. 1	80	@	95
Straw—Long Rye	—	@	75
Lard—City Steam	—	@	6.85c
Butter—Elgin Creamery	26	@	26½
Dairy, fair to good	18	@	22
West. Im. Creamery	15	@	20
Factory	10	@	16
Cheese—State Factory	11	@	11½
Skims—Light	9	@	9½
Western	9½	@	11½
Eggs—State and Penn	11½	@	11¾
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	2 80	@ 4	25
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 50	@ 4	75
Lambs—Fair to Good	4 50	@ 5	50
Hogs—Good to choice Yorks	5 10	@ 5	17½
Flour—Family	5 00	@ 5	25
Wheat—No. 2 Northern	—	@ 1	04
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	37⅝	@	38
Oats—No. 2, White	30¾	@	31
Barley—State	68	@	70
BOSTON.			
Flour—Spring Wheat pat's	6 70	@ 7	25
Corn—Steamer Yellow	43	@	46½
Oats—No. 2 White	31	@	40
Rye—State	65	@	70
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	5	@	6
Sheep—Live weight	4½	@	6¾
Lambs	4½	@	6½
Hogs—Northern	5¾	@	6
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family	4 50	@ 4	75
Wheat—No. 2, Red, April	90½	@	92
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, April	41⅞	@	41¾
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@	33¾
Potatoes—Early Rose	35	@	48
Butter—Creamery Extra	—	@	24
Cheese—Part skims			

MIRACULOUS RESTORATION.

That dainty lady tripping by,
How light her step, how bright her eye,
How fresh her cheek with healthful glow,
Like roses that in Maytime blow!

And yet few weeks have passed away
Since she was fading, day by day.
The doctor's skill could naught avail;
Weaker she grew, and thin and pale.

At last, while in a hopeless frame
One day she said, "There is a name
I've often seen—a remedy—
Perhaps 'twill help; I can but try."

And so, according to direction,
She took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription,
And every baleful symptom fled,
And she was raised as from the dead.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the world-famed, invigorating tonic and nervine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system. It is the only medicine for the distressing weaknesses and derangements peculiar to women, sold by druggists, *under a positive guarantee*, from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrappers, and faithfully carried out for many years.

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Dr. Pierce's Pellets, or Anti-bilious Granules, are Laxative or Cathartic, according to size of dose.

TRADE SSS MARK

SSS

My little boy, 5 years old, was sick with a disease for which doctors had no name. The nails came off his fingers, and the fingers came off to the middle joint. For 3 years he suffered dreadfully; is now getting well, and I am satisfied Swift's Specific is the chief cause of his improvement.
JOHN DEIHL,
Jan. 12, 1889. Peru, Ind.

POISONED BY A CALF—My little boy broke out with sores and ulcers, the result of the saliva of a calf coming in contact with a cut finger. The ulcers were deep and painful and showed no inclination to heal. I gave him Swift's Specific, and he is now well.
Feb. 15, '89. JOHN F. HEARD, Auburn, Ala.

Send for books on Blood Poisons & Skin Diseases, free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Matrimonial Paper.
16 Pages. Richly Illust'd.
Every number contains nearly 300 advertisements of ladies and gentlemen wanting to correspond for fun or matrimony. Sample copy, 10c. (silver). Address,
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Large Book, Richly Illustrated, Free with every order.

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Wanted in every County. Shrewd men to act under instructions in our Secret Service. Experience not necessary. Particulars free.
Grannan Detective Bureau Co. 44 Arcade, Cincinnati, O.

SINGERS who have used Piso's Cure for Consumption say it is BEST OF ALL. Sold everywhere. 25c.

FLORIDA! Free Information.
For map, State bulletin, pamphlet and Sample Weekly, "*South Florida Progress*," send 6c. postage. "*Florida Facts*," 144 pages, 50c; 240 p., cloth, $1. Invaluable. O. M. CROSBY, 99 Franklin St., N. Y.

MUST HAVE Agents AT ONCE. Sample Sash-lock free by mail for 2c. stamp. Immense. Unrivaled. Only good one ever invented. Beats weights. Sales unparalled. $12 a day. *Write quick.* Brohard & Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.

$5 to $8 a day. Samples worth $1.50 FREE Lines not under the horse's feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holley, Mich.

Agents wanted, $1 an hour. 50 new articles. Catl'gue and samples free. C. E. Marshall, Lockport, N. Y.

Secrets Free Masonary, Signs, Grips and Morgan's fate by mail on receipt $1. Peoples Pub. Co., St. Paul, Minn.

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PAYS THE FREIGHT.
5 Ton Wagon Scales,
Iron Levers Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box for
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Every size Scale. For free pr.. e list mention this paper and address
JONES OF BINGHAMTON,
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

ASTHMA CURED
German Asthma Cure never *fails* to give *immediate relief* in the worst cases, insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. *A trial convinces the most skeptical.* Price 50c. and $1.00, of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. DR. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

CONSUMPTION
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. So strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send two bottles free, together with a valuable treatise on this disease to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

DO YOU SEE THIS.
I WANT to hear *only* from **sensible** men and women that are tired of *bogus, deceptive, Non-Sensical* advertisements, offering much for nothing. That are willing to do *easy, honest* work for *liberal* pay. (Not peddling). Address FRANKLIN PUTNAM, 483 Canal St., N. Y.

Blair's Pills. Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy.
Oval Box, 34; round 14 Pills.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS
RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND.

Original, best, only genuine and reliable pill for sale. Never Fail. Ask for *Chichester's English* Diamond Brand, in red metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. At Druggists. Accept no other. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are a dangerous counterfeit. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars and "Relief for Ladies," in *letter*, by return mail. 10,000 testimonials from LADIES who have used them. Name Paper.
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Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.
Trade Mark
M'f'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.
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We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.
D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

Money in Chickens.

MONEY IN CHICKENS
—IF YOU—
KNOW HOW

To keep them, but it is wrong to let the poor things Suffer and Die of the various Maladies which afflict them when in a majority of cases a Cure could have been effected had the owner possessed a little knowledge, such as can be procured from the

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We offer, embracing the PRACTICAL EXPERIENCES of a man who devoted 25 years of his life to CONDUCTING A POULTRY YARD AS A BUSINESS, not as a pastime. As the living of himself and family depended on it, he gave the subject such attention as only a need of bread will command, and the result was a grand success, after he had spent much money and lost hundreds of valuable chickens in experimenting. What he learned in all these years is embodied in this book, which we send postpaid for 25 cents in stamps. It teaches you how to Detect and Cure Diseases, how to Feed for Eggs and also for Fattening, which Fowls to Save for Breeding Purposes and everything, indeed, you should know on this subject.

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The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

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HAIR-DRESSER.

Shop on Main Street, opposite B. O'Connor & Son's store.

☞Satisfaction guaranteed. Give me a trial.

Fancy Goods!

The undersigned has just received a large

—stock of—

STAMPED GOODS, LACES,

CORSETS, BUSTLES,

Ruching, Beads, Buckles, Fancy Pins, Embroidery, Gloves, Stockings, Fancy Goods, Lace Fronts, Napkins, Towels, Etc., Etc.

Gauze Underwear

for Ladies and Gentlemen. New style Ladies' and Children's Gossamers. A line

—of New Dress Linings.—

Latest Styles in Lawns & White Goods.

Agency for Harrisburg Steam Dye Works.

—I am prepared to do—

Stamping and Pinking

at short notice.

A complete assortment of Buttons, Thread, Braid, Etc., Etc.

Ladies' : and : Children's : Wear

a : Specialty.

A Full Supply of—

PATTERNS FOR INFANTS' WARDROBES.

—Long and Short Clothes.

☞Call.——Call.☜

—MRS. M. E. EVANS,—

Main Street, next to G. W. Wright's Store.

Two Dozen Facts.

A square mile contains 640 acres.

A barrel of rice weighs 600 pounds.

The average human life is 31 years.

The first steel pen was made in 1830.

A barrel of flour weighs 196 pounds.

A barrel of pork weighs 200 pounds.

A span is ten and seven-eighth inches.

A hand (horse measure) is four inches.

Storm moves thirty-six miles per hour.

The first lucifer match was made in 829.

Watches were first constructed in 576.

The value of a ton of silver is $37,-04.84.

A hurricane moves eighty miles per our.

The first iron steamship was built in 330.

Modern needles first came into use 1545.

Coaches were first built in England in 569.

The first horse railroad was built in 326-27.

One million dollars of gold coin veighs 3685 pounds avoirdupois.

The first complete sewing machine vas patented by Elias Howe in 1846.

Glass windows were first introduced into England in the eighth century.

Albert Durer gave the world a prophecy of future wood engraving in 1527.

Measure 209 feet on either side and ou will have a square acre within an ich.

Coal oil was first discovered in Venango county, Pennsylvania, in 1859.

A BIG ARMY OF MEN EMPLOYED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The semi annual muster of the employes of the Pennsylvania railroad company has just been made, and President Roberts finds himself in command of an army of 89,368 men and boys. Counting in the president himself the number is 89,369. In this total is included every one who serves in the company directly, from the president down to the smallest water boy on a gravel train, and these men manage and operate a grand total of 7,581 miles of railway.

The employes are very unevenly distributed over the company's vast system. Upon the 1,817 miles of road from Pittsburgh to New York 45,227 men find employment. Their work is confined to the United railroads of New Jersey and the main line from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh with its branches. The three vice presidents, the general officers, the thousand clerks in the Fourth street office, and the busy workmen in the Altoona shops form a part of this array of 45,000 men.

On the 2,396 miles of leased, operated and controlled lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie the employes number 11,689. They operate the Philadelphia and Erie, Northern Central, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk, Baltimore and Potomac, Alexandria and Fredericks, West Jersey, Camden and Atlantic, Cumberland Valley and Allegheny Valley roads and their numerous branches.

The volume of traffic is less on these side lines than it is on the main road, so much so that where twenty men to the mile are required to handle the business on the great highway across the state four men to the mile can do the work on the side roads. The proportion is not exact however, as a great deal of repair work is done by men on the rolls of the main line for roads belonging to the system which is charged against these roads. All told, there are 56,916 men employed by the Pennsylvania railroad east of Pittsburgh and Erie.

The employes on the lines west of Pittsburgh and Erie number 32,453.

The system comprises the lines of the Pennsylvania company, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and half a dozen other roads stretching 3,368 miles of territory. This completes the total of 89,369 men.

In this total are not included the thousands toiling in forests, cutting down trees to be used for ties or to be made into lumber for cars for the use of the company, or the men working in the mills where the company's steel rails are made, or in the shops where the other supplies are manufactured, or the contractors' men who are cutting away sand banks and erecting buildings ordered by the company, or the multitude of others who through the intricacies of trade find employment through the Pennsylvania railroad. Assuming that each of the 89,000 employes has three persons dependent upon him, the Pennsylvania railroad gives bread and butter to nearly 360,000 persons, and if those indirectly employed are taken into account it furnishes support, entire or in part, to about half a million men, women and children.

—The cigarette habit needs attention Several cases of death produced by this means have been reported recently. The victims are all boys from thirteen to sixteen years of age. Fatal results of excessive cigarette smoking have become so numerous and the cases are so clearly indicated as to leave no room for doubt. Coroner's juries have made careful investigations and unequivocal reports in reference to them, and yet the custom continues, and legislators thus far refuse to take such actions as the circumstances demand. It is time the sale of cigarettes to boys and smoking them by boys were prohibited by law.

This Space is reserved for Phillips & Son. Watch for adv.

Do You Think of Papering Your Houses This Spring?

Why go away from home for Paper and Border? We can supply you with all styles of Paper and Border. Prices talk. Come and see what we can offer you, and compare our prices with those of any other dealers.

Holland Window Shade, Good Oil Shade and best Spring Roller, all for 50 cents. Can you beat it? Come and see them.

Floor, Table, and Stair Oil-Cloths, in great variety. Also, Oil-Cloth Rugs.

Feathers—Crescent brand—best Ostrich Feathers, only 70 cents per pound.

Lace and Scrim Curtains—Fancy Patterns—Cheap.

Bargains in Muslin by the Web.

Hats and Caps—New Stock, Latest Styles. Prices greatly reduced.

Shoes—Boys' Dress Shoes, 11 to 2, $1.00; Youths', 2 to 5, $1.25; Men's, $1.40.

Bargains in Men's Dress Shoes. Congress or Bal. at $1.65.

By recent purchases, we are able to offer 3 cans of Corn, or Beans, Peas, Pumpkin, or Apples, for 25 cents. These are A-1 Goods. Soup Beans, 5 cents per pound. 10 pounds of Hominy for 25 cents. 7 pounds of Peas for 25 cents.

We have added to our Canned Goods Department this week: 3 pounds Mackerel, 30 cents; Salmon, 18 cents; Mushroons, 25 cents; Apricots, 25 cents.

Have you tried our Ground Coffee?—25 cents per pound. Gives good satisfaction.

A big stock of Garden Tools.

Remember our Terms:—Cash in full on Pay Day; never longer than 30 Days. We cannot give longer time in justice to ourselves. Should we do so, we cannot sell at Low Percentage.

B. O'CONNER & SONS,

Mapleton Depot, Pa.

Personal Pronouns.

Cicero, in his *DeSenectute*, remarks that the finest orators of Rome learned to speak their native tongue correctuess from their mothers, and that foreigners never acquired the perfect fluency, correctly, and ease in speaking that characterize those to the Latin language born. The same remark might be made, perhaps, with regard to the best speakers and writers of the English tongue. However that may be, it is certain that those children who are brought up in families where correct and grammatical English is spoken habitually may be readily distinguished by their unconscious freedom from errors in construction and pronunciation. In no one particular is this distinction more noticeable than in the use of the pronouns. It matters not how carefully a child is trained in the rules of grammar by his teacher at school, he will constantly fall into errors of speaking unless *at home* and at school, in work or in play, he is made to correct his errors *as they occur*, and put his expressions in grammatical form. This involves necessarily a great amount of work on the part of both teacher and parents, for children pick up the forms of expression as quickly as the words that compose them, and they learn even more quickly from their playfellows than they do their parents. It does seem, too, that they catch bad grammar much more easily than they do good grammar. Is it because bad grammar is more picturesque? Is it because they have too much unconscious politeness to speak correctly when their little playmates speak incorrctly? This last question might sometimes be answered in the affirmative if asked of grown people, for it does require some courage to repeat in correct form the phrasing of ungrammatical but good folks with whom one is talking. It seems only polite to say, "Him and me are going to do so and so," if one's interloctor talks that way too. We knew a man once of rare culture who, in conversing with the poor whites of the south, would always speak of potatoes, onions, and the like, as "eatin' roots;" of maple sugar, as "tree sugar," and "allow," instead of guessing, or reckoning, or thinking that things were thus and so. He did this out of pure courtesy, insisting that those he talked to understood him better when he talkd in their own vernacular, as undoubtedly they did.

But, to return, unless a child is corrected constantly, and constantly trained in the use of his speech, he will continually fall into errors. Every day he is adding new ideas to his stock, new words to his vocabulary, and he must be taught how to use these new aquisitions. The task of thus standing guard over a child's lips is not an easy one; it is often a very ungracious and difficult one; but the habit of receiving and heeding correction once formed in a child, difficulties in the way grow less, and if he is duly impressed with the importance and elegance of correct speech, the task will be rendered still less irksome. We all need to pay attention day by day to our language, if we would have it pure, correct forcible, elegant. Just as we keep our persons clean, our clothes clean, our rooms in order, by daily attention thereto, so we need to guard our utterances lest we slip into loose and slouchy language or indulge in careless or slang expressions. As we are careful that all the outward appearance and manner bespeak the lady, the gentleman, the Christian, so should we be careful that the embodiment of our intellectual and spiritual life in words be equally faultless; and beyond criticism.

—The *Electrical Review* says the lightning-rod is a relic of superstition, and will soon be regarded in the same light as a horseshoe over a door.

—Employees of Sparks & Evans, the contractors who erected the stone arch bridge west of town for the Pennsylvania Railroad company last summer arrived in town yesterday and are at work pointing the stone work.

—We are now to have paper "window-glass." The pane is made of white paper, manufactured from cotton or linen, and modified by chemical action. Afterward the paper is dipped in a preparation of camphor and alcohol, which makes it like parchment. From this point it can be molded and cut into remarkable tough sheets, entirely transparent, and it can be dyed with almost whole of the aniline colors.